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GENEVA DELEGATES PROPOSE NEW BAN ON SPACE WEAPONS

LD291051 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1020 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Geneva, 29 Jul (TASS) -- The Soviet side has taken a new constructive step of great importance at the plenary session of delegations at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms today -- it introduced a draft "agreement between the USSR and the United States on some measures to consolidate the terms of reference [rezhim] of a treaty limiting antimissile defense systems and preventing the arms race in outer space." At the same time the USSR delegation introduced drafts that affiliate documents -- a protocol and general clauses -- with the agreement. The new Soviet initiative provides a good basis for reaching a full-scale agreement [dogovorennost] for the solution of a complex of questions connected with strengthening the terms of reference of the ABM treaty and preventing an arms race in space. It is dictated entirely by the USSR striving to achieve a decisive breakthrough in the major directions of the talks -- in space weapons and at the same time to open the way for a radical, 50-percent reduction of Soviet and U.S. offensive weapons.

PYADYSHEV COMMENTS ON GLOBAL DOUBLE-ZERO INITIATIVE

LD281804 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1145 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Text] We are continuing the series: From the Decree on Peace to a World Without Nuclear Weapons. The zero option: Who is for and who is against? Such is the theme of the talk we present today. At the microphone is Boris Dmitriyevich Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry:

[Pyadyshev] Today it is not only professional politicians who with justification can declare that real and favorable opportunities are taking shape for an agreement to be concluded between the Soviet Union and the United States on eliminating all U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles. People who are not professionally engaged in politics but who follow the development of events over the missile affair in the press and on radio are talking about this. Both the Soviet and foreign public senses that things are coming to a head. They feel that an accord is not far off on what is in practice the first agreement on nuclear disarmament.

There have up to now been many negotiations on nuclear disarmament, but over the past four postwar decades not a single specific step has been made toward that end. Alas not a single missile has been liquidated, not a single nuclear warhead. The initiatives submitted the other day by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in an interview to the Indonesian MERDEKA, open up a wholly realistic prospect of an early agreement on the total liquidation of two whole classes of terrible weapons, namely medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles. What is it that moves Soviet foreign policy in its purposeful striving toward lessening international tension, toward disarmament, and toward intensifying goodneighborly relations and cooperation between peoples and states? It is moved by the ideas laid down 70 years ago in Lenin's immortal Decree on Peace. This, the first document of the socialist state, states precisely and clearly: The imperialist war is a most great crime against mankind. There is but one alternative to this crime: A just and democratic peace. Soviet foreign policy has always been loyal to this behest of Lenin's.

In the first major international conference that the Soviet Republic participated in -- the Genoa conference of 1922 -- our representatives proposed a universal arms reduction. Soviet diplomacy expressed a readiness to support all proposals aimed at alleviating the burden of militarism, on the condition of cutting the armies of all states and adding to the rules of warfare a total ban on its most barbaric forms. The Soviet proposals, which were submitted in the 1920's and 1930's mobilized public opinion abroad and increased the protest against the arms race and against preparations for war.

Today, too, the Decree of Peace is the chief landmark for Soviet foreign policy. The point of its operation in Lenin's idea -- to take as many of the clearest decisions and measures as would genuinely lead to peace. Eighteen months ago the Soviet Union submitted a program for a stage-by-stage total elimination everywhere of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. On the basis of this, conceptual progress at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik was possible. It was then that people saw for the first time the prospect of a nuclear-free world. The White House tried to shut off this prospect; the Kremlin would not agree to this. The Soviet leadership submitted additional initiatives that allowed preparations for an agreement to be transferred to a practical level.

It is by no means an easy matter to formulate additional initiatives, to modify one's position, and to go as far as a compromise option. Many factors must be taken into consideration, in respect to one's own security, as well as the economy, and reverberations within the country and abroad. In connection with the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States, the Asian countries expressed their interest in seeing the medium-range missiles totally eliminated not only in Europe, but in Asia as well. The Soviet leadership took a very serious and responsible attitude to this desire. Complying with the Asian countries' wishes, and taking account of their concern, the Soviet Union is prepared to go as far as destroying all its medium-range missiles, in the Asiatic part of the country as well; that is, it is prepared to remove from the agenda the issue of maintaining those 100 warheads on medium-range missiles being discussed at the Geneva negotiations with the United States. This is on the condition, of course, that the United States does the same and that it eliminates operational and tactical missiles as well. In other words, the Soviet Union will proceed from the concept of a global double-zero. We do not link with this initiative, in the given case, the issue of the United States' nuclear presence in Korea in the Philippines, or on Diego Garcia island.

The Soviet initiative hit the bull's-eye. Positive responses are coming in with a unanimity rare for the world political community. They are, of course, accompanied by reservations and various degrees of skepticism. But the denominator is a positive one. In the United States the prevailing assessment of our step is that it contains potential for a breakthrough in nuclear disarmament. It is pointed out, however, that the delegations at the Geneva negotiations have quite a bit of work ahead of them. Nevertheless, the mood is that working out an agreement on eliminating medium-range missiles and of operational and tactical missiles could be completed as soon as this fall. The opinion circulating in Washington at present is that the Soviet initiative -- if it contains no hidden surprises -- removes 80 percent of the differences in the sides' positions.

It's now up to the United States to solve the problem of the remaining 20 percent. Let them not obscure the issue in regard to suprises; our position is open and clear. The United States would now be ready -- Washington officials note -- to agree to the demand for a ban on refitting the missiles curtailed onto other systems, in particular sea-based cruise missiles.

What about the Pershing-1A missiles? For the moment the United States is saying that these Bundeswehr missiles, with their U.S. nuclear warheads, are exempt from the negotiations, and the same thing is now being said in Bonn, too. Whether they want it or not, given the way things are apportioned at present, the FRG could bring the whole matter to a standstill. West Germany is putting the brake on disarmament. That's all we need! is the heartfelt cry of the STAATANZEIGER, the newspaper close to the liberals.

Washington and Bonn have got to define their position on the Pershing-1A missiles. We never raised the question of these at the negotiations; they belong to the FRG, and in themselves are not a subject of the negotiations. The question here is about the U.S. warheads -- they must be eliminated, otherwise the global zero will not come about. What sort of a global zero is it if the United States keeps 72 warheads in Europe? This is no joke. Each of them is equal to many Hiroshima bombs. So the Soviet Union ends up with zero and the United States gets a sort of zero squared.

The Soviet Union has said its piece. At the Geneva negotiations the Soviet delegation has expounded our proposals in specific terms. Further diplomatic work on reaching an agreement is expected to hinge on the four basic problems, on which the United States must adopt a constructive position. First, the United States must declare clearly that they favor genuine elimination of missiles; we consider there can be no question of any adaptation of these missiles -- for instance, into land-based cruise missiles or sea-based ones -- or of Pershing-2 into the operational and tactical Pershing-1.

Second, warheads must be destroyed together with the carriers. The main problem here lies with the U.S. warheads for Pershing-1A missiles, which belong to the FRG. But that is not all. We consider that the U.S. warheads on the Pershing-2, land-based cruise missiles, and on Pershing-1 missiles, which are the property of the United States should also be withdrawn in an appropriate manner and according to established procedure, and should then be eliminated.

Third, the U.S. side is submitting unequal conditions for the procedure on eliminating missiles. It is proposed that at the first stage the Soviet Union should begin eliminating on its own, while the United States would join the eliminating later. This is, of course, unacceptable. We favor eliminating the corresponding means of the Soviet Union and the United States gradually, within a set period -- a 5-year period is being mentioned at the negotiations -- on an equal percentage basis.

Finally, we favor the right to verify [kontrol] and the right to monitor [proverka] the fulfillment of the agreement being identical for the United States and the Soviet Union. In other words, the Soviet side must have the opportunity to assure itself that both the missiles and the warheads the United States has deployed [razmestit] on the territory of allied countries are being eliminated. The United States would have the same right of verification [kontrol] in regard to us, and we would have it in regard to them.

A recent public opinion poll carried out by the United States Information Agency showed that the overwhelming majority of Europeans consider the Kremlin has done more for peace and arms control [kontrol] than the White House. It is natural that the view of foreign policy, which has its roots in the Leninist Decree on Peace, is persistently, committedly, and sincerely proceeding in such a way as to halt the arms race, eliminate the nuclear threat, and make the international atmosphere clearer.

GERASIMOV HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE 28 JULY

Nonproliferation Talks Begin

LD281412 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- The ninth round of Soviet-American consultations on questions of nuclear non-proliferation began here on Tuesday, a briefing was told here today by Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate.

These consultations are of a regular nature and are called upon to facilitate on the basis of an indepth exchange of views the search for possible joint steps directed at strengthening the regime of nonproliferation, and its basis -- the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, and also enhancing the authority and potential of the International Atomic Energy Agency, that marks its 30th anniversary these days, he said.

Announces Conference Proposal

LD2892031 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1301 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jul (TASS) -- Moving to meet our Western partners, at the end of last week the Soviet delegation at a plenary session of the Vienna meeting proposed a supplement to the USSR's initial proposal to convene in Moscow a conference on development of humanitarian cooperation. Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Information Department, said this at a briefing here today.

The supplement, he said, proposes that expanding humanitarian cooperation on the basis of the principles and provisions of the Final Act of the European conference and other CSCE documents be made the foundation of the conference agenda.

We have in mind, G. Gerasimov noted, that the Moscow conference, guided by the Helsinki Final Act, should examine matters of cooperation to encourage effective implementation of the whole range of individual rights and liberties, as well as cooperation in information, culture, and education and contacts between individuals, institutions, and organizations of the participant states.

As is known, the Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed, our Western partners at the Vienna meeting have long evaded making a specific response to our proposal for the convocation of a conference for the development of humanitarian cooperation in Moscow. It is now up to them.

Views Weinberger Letter 'Logic'

LD281339 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1251 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jul (TASS) -- In its relations with Iran, the Soviet Union follows a line of developing neighborliness and mutually beneficial cooperation USSR Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov stated at a briefing here today. In this regard he recalled a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES from U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, in which the latter made assertions about the stepping up of Soviet military might on the border with Iran and also demanded that the Soviet Union stop supplying arms to Iran.

The secretary has striking logic! Because if you presuppose that a build-up of Soviet military might is in progress on the border with Iran, then it is absurd to provide Iran with weapons at the same time, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said. Evidently any elements, even mutually exclusive ones, are put into motion, so long as the anti-Soviet stand is maintained.

Perhaps one reason for such a statement from the secretary is the desire to distract public attention from the U.S. naval activities in the Persian Gulf and from the relevations concerning secret arms supplies to Iran, said G. Gerasimov.

Discusses Iran-Iraq Conflict

LD281253 Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- The United Nations Security Council unanimously passed an important decision July 20 aimed at terminating the Iranian-Iraqi war, said Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.

The council demanded that the parties to the conflict, as a first step towards a negotiated settlement, observe an immediate ceasefire and discontinue all military actions on land, at sea and in the air, and withdraw their forces to the internationally recognized boundaries without delay.

The Security Council instructed the United Nations secretary-general to ensure, in cooperation with all parties, the implementation of the resolution of the council and undertake mediation efforts in order to achieve a comprehensive, just and honorable settlement acceptable to both sides, the spokesman said.

Thus, a necessary basis was created for an early practical advance towards a political settlement of the bloody conflict that has been going on for many years.

Meanwhile, the spokesman of the Soviet Foreign Ministry pointed out, reports from the Persian Gulf area show that tension does not subside there. Washington voices out its intention to consolidate its military presence in the Persian Gulf on a permanent basis, regarding this area as a sphere of 'U.S. vital interests'. It follows that the U.S. is concerned not so much over the safety of sea navigation in the Persian Gulf as over the putting into practice of its plans to put under its control this strategically important part of the world, the plans that have been hatched for a long time.

These U.S. actions cannot but cause concern because they are being undertaken despite a U.N. Security Council resolution on the Iran-Iraq conflict. U.S. representatives were among those members of the Security Council who had drafted this major political document. However, the current show of strength, undertaken by the American Administration in the Gulf, is clearly at variance with the call by the Security Council to all states "to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any act which may lead to further escalation and widening of the conflict."

Strict observance of the Security Council's demands is a must for all United Nations member states, and the more so of the permanent members of the council, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said. This is an imperative condition for ensuring the success of the U.N. secretary general's important peacemaking mission, for realising the world community's resolve to put an end to the senseless and tragic conflict, to ensure security and stability in the Middle East.

The Soviet Government recently outlined its attitude to the Iran-Iraq war, to the situation in the Persian Gulf, declared for cardinal measures for the speediest ending of the war and lowering military tension in the Gulf by withdrawing from there the naval ships of nonlittoral states. The Soviet Union will give the necessary assistance to efforts directed at implementing the United Nations Security Council's resolution on the Iran-Iraq conflict.

In this connection the Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR Yuliy Vorontsov intends shortly to visit Baghdad and Tehran with the aim of continuing the conversations and discussing the possibility of the speediest fulfilment of the Security Council's Resolution No. 598.

PRC Talks To Convene 7 Aug

LD281302 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- Under an agreement reached, the Soviet Union and China will start the second round of talks on border issues in Beijing on August 7, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry, said at a briefing here today.

Rust Investigation Concludes

LD281254 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- The investigation into the case of Mathias Rust is ending and its conclusions are being passed to the State Procurator's Office which is to refer the case to the court, a spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry said at a briefing today.

Gennadiy Gerasimov, who heads the ministry's information directorate, said that the West German consul was visiting Rust today.

He said that Rust had a lawyer and that under the law the trial should begin within one month after the investigation was completed.

Criticizes Pakistani President

LD281347 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- The internal political situation has noticeably aggravated in Pakistan lately. There are clashes on a religious-ethnical basis and armed terrorism is acquiring a mass nature, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

In the opinion of objective observers, he said, these developments are rooted in the absence of a solution to Pakistan's main socio-economic and political problems and in the policy of the present regime in Islamabad which allows the activity of Afghan armed bandit formations on its territory and also mass deliveries of American arms.

As to the Pakistani authorities they try to portray these acts of terrorism as a result of some "subversive acts by the Soviet Union". This thesis is being actively ballooned by the mass media. Some high-placed officials and even the president are resorting to it in their public statements. Thus the president recently publicly complained that the Soviet Union was doing everything possible to "make life in Pakistan difficult".

It appears that when explaining the causes of the aggravation of the situation inside the country the Pakistani leadership abides by the principle of placing the blame at somebody else's door, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman said in this connection.

One can only regret the fact that the president of Pakistan has personally joined the new spiralling of the provocative anti-Soviet campaign that has been continuing nonstop for already a number of years. This contradicts his repeated statements about his striving for goodneighbourly friendly relations with the USSR and does nothing to improve the situation in the region.

PRAVDA VIEWS SOVIET PEACE DRIVE, CEMA ACTIVITY

PM281415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 87 Second Edition p 4

[Boris Averchenko "International Review"]

[Text] Loyalty to Behest [subhead]

The foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, noted for its activeness and consistency, clearly and precisely expresses the peoples' vital desires — to preserve and strengthen peace and deliver mankind from the threat of nuclear catastrophe. The world community has seen for itself many times that in the present complex and tense international situation, the Soviet Union shows the maximum concern for the fate of civilization on earth and is guided in its foreign policy, not in words but in deeds, by new thinking in keeping with the realities of the nuclear age.

Our party unswervingly follows Lenin's behest to undertake the greatest number possible of "the clearest decisions and measures that will really lead to peace."

These days a broad response throughout the planet has been elicited by the new Soviet foreign policy initiatives advanced by M.S. Gorbachev in his replies to the questions of the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA. His declaration of the Soviet Union's decision to eliminate all its medium-range and operational and tactical missiles in the Asian part of the country too is at the center of international public attention. In this way we are removing the question of preserving the 100 warheads on medium-range missiles in Asia and on U.S. territory that are under discussion at the Geneva talks. In taking this step the Soviet Government primarily took into account the interest of Asian countries in the total elimination of medium-range missiles not only in Europe but also in Asia and their peoples' desire to turn that region into a peaceful, nuclear-free zone.

The world public has greeted the new Soviet initiatives with satisfaction. The leaders of Indonesia, Japan, the FRG, Australia, France, Britain, Sweden, Belgium, and many other states have expressed their positive attitude to the Soviet leader's statement. It meets with the warm approval and support of our allies -- the socialist community countries. The peoples hope that the Soviet proposal will give a new boost to the Geneva talks and that positive results will be achieved there. It is now up to the U.S. side to make a political decision.

Foreign commentators and many politicians and statesmen see the Soviet Union's new initiatives as convincing evidence of the immutability of the USSR's peace-loving course and the principled, flexible, and businesslike approach of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government to key problems of international life. They point out that the year that has elapsed since the Soviet leader's Vladivostok speech has confirmed the USSR's loyalty to its policy with regard to the vast Asian and Pacific region. Commentaries draw attention to the fact that, having advanced the program for the phased complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere by the year 2000, the Land of the Soviets is consistently and persistently seeking to implement it, displaying more and more new initiatives. The foreign press gave extensive coverage to a number of specific proposals set forth by M.S. Gorbachev and aimed at reducing military tension in the Asian and Pacific region, particularly on his readiness to pledge not to increase the number of nuclear-capable aircraft, on reducing the activeness of Soviet and U.S. military fleets in the Pacific, on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, and on prohibiting nuclear tests.

Whatever urgent problem you take today, commentators point out, the Soviet Union invariably acts from constructive positions and seeks honest and equitable accords that harm no side and consider the interests of all states.

The peace offensive of the Land of the Soviets is a consistent, long-term course conditioned also by the nature of our domestic policy and the restructuring under way in our country. We pursue it together with our friends and allies -- the fraternal socialist countries, which also have a vital interest in ensuring normal external conditions for creating a new society. And the more vigorously and enterprisingly each of these countries acts, the more successfully the socialist community achieves common goals in the international arena.

We know of the jointly advanced initiatives of the GDR and the CSSR to create a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe, the idea of Bulgaria and Romania to turn the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons, and many other proposals by socialist states. This week the government of People's Poland disseminated a memorandum setting forth an integral plan of proposals on questions of reducing arms and strengthening trust at the center of Europe. It is arousing interest in many countries inside and outside the continent. Soviet people express active support for it.

The brief visit of Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, to the Soviet Union at the beginning of this week was an outstanding event in international life. During M.S. Gorbachev's meeting in the Kremlin with the Afghan leader, resolute support was expressed for the PDRA's policy of national reconciliation in the country, and additional steps in the interests of the speediest normalization of the situation around Afghanistan were discussed. It was emphasized that the Soviet Union firmly advocates that Afghanistan be an independent, sovereign, nonaligned state.

Restructuring and Renewing [subhead]

In their letters to PRAVDA, Soviet people display interest in various aspects of life in the states of the socialist world -- our friends and companions in the common cause. Many readers ask: How do people in the fraternal countries regard and evaluate the restructuring being implemented in the USSR and what conclusions do they draw for themselves?

It should be emphasized that the ideas and the practical realization of the policy we have adopted of accelerating socioeconomic development and of revolutionary transformations in Soviet society have met with the broad support of the overwhelming majority of the fraternal countries' working people. And this is understandable, for our successes and our progress serve to augment the might of world socialism and our progress serve to augment the might of world socialism and to strengthen its prestige.

Restructuring in the Land of the Soviets is undoubtedly having an important positive influence on deepening the ideological unity and political cohesion of the fraternal parties and states. Their cooperation in the economic, ideological, and other spheres of life is being filled with new substance. The extent of socialism's impact on international affairs is increasing.

The fraternal countries have entered a new stage of cooperation that requires the entire system of their cooperation to be raised to a higher, more qualitative level. Here political relations must be built on a basis of equal rights and mutual responsibility. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that the socialist community's achievements are impossible without the concern of each party and country not only for its own interests but also for common interests and for strengthening world socialism.

Consistent observance of the principles of mutual advantage and mutual assistance is an indispensable condition for the fraternal states' successful economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and their cohesion. At the same time, the international nature of socialism presupposes assistance for less developed countries. And this is being implemented in practice. In particular, assistance is being given to Mongolia, Vietnam, and Cuba within the CEMA.

Numerous facts convincingly confirm that restructuring in the country is having an increasingly profound influence on the internal situation in the fraternal states and giving a strong boost to positive processes and changes in their life. This is evidenced, in particular, both by the recent plenums of ruling parties' central committees and by sessions of the community countries' supreme organs of people's power. Questions of improving the economic mechanism, revealing reserves, and making better, efficient use of resources were at the center of their attention. These forums were distinguished, as a rule, by increased exactingness, principledness, a critical approach to analyzing the state of affairs, and profound concern for revealing socialism's creative potential more fully.

The community countries have the same ideals, class aims, and internationalist interest in each other's successes. The pooling of efforts and resources, the exchange of creative achivements and accumulated experience, and the deepening of integration ties augment the potential of the socialist countries and enable them to implement their plans more quickly and efficiently.

The Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000, collectively elaborated and adopted just over 18 months ago, marked a new stage in the community states' cooperation. Its successful fulfillment will make it possible to strengthen socialism's position in the world economy and to satisfy, independently of the West, the needs for the most advanced equipment and technology. Our readers inquire: How is this program being implemented?

Considerable work has been done during the past period, and a system has been created to manage the mechanism for realizing the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress. Almost 1,500 CEMA countries' organizations are engaged in fulfilling the program targets. Already this year approximately 400 completed developments with regard to problems of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress are being put into production in the fraternal states.

Unfortunately, not everything in this work of tremendous scale is proceeding smoothly. The business of specialization and collaboration and concluding treaties and contracts for the fulfillment of specific program targets is progressing extremely slowly. The passiveness and inertia of a number of ministries and departments, as well as the lack of proper experience in developing integration forms of division of labor, are telling.

The development of direct production, scientific, and technical ties is lagging far behind the demands of the times. Thus, just 12 international associations are operating within the CEMA framework, and there are even fewer joint enterprises -- just 7. Very great work and persistent questing to renew the mechanism of the fraternal countries' cooperation lie ahead.

Toward New Heights [subhead]

How did the socialist states end the first half of this year, and what difficulties have individual states encountered in economic development? Many readers' letters contain these questions.

The fraternal countries' press recently carried statistical organs' reports on the results of work during the first 6 months of the year. In the GDR the national income during that time increased 3 percent compared with the same period last year, while industrial production increased 4 percent. A good harvest has been grown in the fields, and it is proposed to gather an average of 43.5 quintals of grain per hectare.

On the whole, Czechoslovak industry coped with the 6-month target. Compared with the first half of 1986, the volume of industrial output increased 2.7 percent (against the planned 1.9 percent). However, the aims of economic restructuring were not achieved, the report of the Republic's Central Statistical Administration points out. The introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production did not have the expected effect on reducing production expenditure, enhancing the technical standard and quality of output, or accelerating the process of the modernization of enterprises. All this had a negative effect on the growth of national income, which, according to preliminary data, increased less than 2 percent. The retail prices of goods and services are still stable in Czechoslovakia -- their index remained virtually at the level of the same period last year (it increased just 0.1 percent).

The results of work in the last half-year have been analyzed critically in Bulgaria. It was pointed out at an enlarged session of the Council of Ministers that restructuring of society -- profound and revolutionary in its nature -- is being implemented in the Republic, and a new system of management is being created. In the first 6 months, compared with the corresponding period last year, an increase in industrial production, labor productivity, and the volume of retail commodity turnover was achieved. At the same time, in the Bulgarian Government's opinion, the results of economic development do not accord with the set demands, negative trends are being overcome only slowly, the shortcomings that manifested themselves at the beginning of the year are being eliminated only slowly. Effective measures have been elaborated with a view to ensuring the successful fulfillment of the targets for the 2d year of the 5-year plan.

Hungary has found itself in a difficult situation. The reasons for this lie both in the unfavorable situation in the world economy and in subjective factors and certain miscalculations and omissions. National income fell last year for the first time in a long time, while state budget expenditure increased. A high living standard was achieved in the Republic several years ago. But recently the population's income there has increased faster than the national income, although living standards, despite this, have not risen. Moreover, serious differences have arisen in the incomes of individual sections of the population.

The leading force in society -- the MSZMP -- is taking measures to rectify the situation. The Republic Central Statistical Administration reports that industrial production revived somewhat in the first half of this year. It increased 3 percent, which is higher than outlined in the plan. A few days ago there was an increase in the prices of gasoline, heating, and also flour, bakery products, and tobacco products in Hungary. Pensions and social allowances were increased at the same time. A program for the country's development has been adopted, providing for the stabilization of the economy.

Poland, Romania, and the other community countries have made progress in their development. The PRC is building up its potential. Beijing radio has reported that the chief characteristics of China's economic development are the comparatively rapid growth in industrial production, the good harvest of grain and oil-yielding crops, the great animation on the market, and the reduction in the unfavorable foreign trade balance.

Confronting the socialist states are large-scale creative plans and steep heights that are not easy or simple to scale, but, by supporting and helping each other, the fraternal countries will undoubtedly scale them. And this will make a worthy conribution to renewing and elevating socialism.

PRAVDA CONFIRMS 'VITALITY' IN ASIA, PACIFIC PROPOSALS

PM281651 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 87 First Edition p 4

[Editorial: "Vladivostok: A Year Later. The Asian and Pacific Region and International Security"]

[Text] The events taking place in the world testify to the correct and timely nature of the Soviet Union's formulation of the question of bringing the Asian and Pacific region into the general process of creating a comprehensive system of international security. Indeed, the creation of such a system is inconceivable without the participation of this extensive, most populous part of the world.

As is well known, specific Soviet proposals on this score were put forward a year ago in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's speech in Vladivostok. In short, they amounted to the following: settle regional conflicts; place a barrier in the path of the proliferation and buildup of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific Ocean; commence talks on reducing the activeness of naval fleets in the Pacific Ocean, first and foremost ships equipped with nuclear weapons; resume talks on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace; embark piece by piece, by stages, on a radical reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Asia down to the limits of reasonable sufficiency; and put on a practical footing the discussion of confidence-building measures and the nonuse of force in the region.

The past year has confirmed the vitality of the ideas contained in these proposals. Here mention should be made first and foremost of the Delhi Declaration signed by the leaders of the USSR and India, which formulates the principles of a nonviolent world free from nuclear weapons. This important document is an example of the new politico-philosophical approach to the vital problems of interstate intercourse. Its significance goes beyond bilateral and regional bounds -- it expresses the aspirations of all mankind.

The intensifying desire to strengthen the cause of peace and security and to rid mankind of the burden of nuclear weapons also is indicated by many other events taking place on the planet recently, including events in countries of the Asian and Pacific region. The Rarotonga Treaty, proclaiming the southern part of the Pacific Ocean a nuclear-free zone, was drawn up. The question of creating a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia was discussed at a conference of the ASEAN countries' foreign ministers, held in Singapore recently. The supporters of this idea -- Indonesia and Malaysia -- believe that the Rarotonga Treaty could act as a model for its implementation. Demands for the Korean peninsula to be freed from nuclear weapons are growing. Communities and cities in many countries are declaring themselves to be nuclear-free zones. Whole states also are adopting this position. On the insistence of peace-loving forces, provisions were incorporated in the new Philippine Constitution to the effect that in accordance with national interests, the Philippines pursues a policy of renouncing nuclear arms on its territory. Australia and New Zealand, with the support of the broad international public, come out resolutely against French nuclear tests in the Pacific. The PRC is speaking out increasingly actively on disarmament problems.

However, on the whole, the situation in the Asian and Pacific region remains complex and contradictory. Moreover, through the fault of imperialist forces, there is a growing trend toward confrontation here, indications of a settlement of regional conflicts are still very feeble, and the situation in the Persian Gulf has deteriorated considerably.

An indication of whose policy is in accord with the desires of the peoples of the Asian and Pacific region countries and whose runs counter to them also is provided by the attitude to the aforementioned Rarotonga Treaty. As is known, the additional protocols to it contain commitments by the nuclear states to respect the status of the nuclear-free zone and not test nuclear devices in its zone of operation. While the socialist states possessing nuclear weapons -- the USSR and the PRC -- have signed these protocols, the other nuclear powers -- the United States, Britain, and France -- have declined to act in the same way.

This fact clearly demonstrates who really opposes and who favors the militarization of Asia and the Pacific region and its transformation into an arena of nuclear confrontation. Washington's attitude to the New Zealand Government's decision to ban foreign vessels carrying nuclear weapons from calling at its ports also can serve as eloquent evidence of this. When the New Zealand parliament officially declared the country a nuclear-free zone, thus investing that decision with the force of law, the U.S. Congress stripped New Zealand of the status of a U.S. ally.

It is obvious that the U.S. military is not just worried by the loss of New Zealand's ports, but also fears that the example set by that country would create a precedent for other regions considered strategically important. These misgivings are not without foundation. A number of prominent figures in the Japanese Socialist Party, for instance, have declared their intention to propagandize the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in the northern part of the Pacific Ocean. Washington's attempts to prevent the spread of the "nuclear allergy" by any means available are illustrated by the dramatic events in Fiji. As soon as the government of that young island state decided to ban port calls by foreign ships carrying nuclear weapons, a military coup was staged there and intercommunal strife was sparked off among the local population.

As for the Soviet Union, our country heeds the voice of the peoples and is trying to meet the peace-loving wishes of the states of Asia and the Pacific region half-way.

A few days ago, replying to questions put to him by the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA, M.S. Gorbachev announced a new large-scale Soviet initiative with a direct bearing on this region.

Treating with utmost seriousness and responsibility the interest expressed by the Asian countries in having medium-range missiles totally eliminated not just in Europe but also in Asia, the Soviet Union also is ready to embark on the destruction of all its missiles in this category in the Asian part of the country, that is, to remove the issue of retaining the 100 warheads on medium-range missiles under discussion at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva -- on condition, of course, that the United States act likewise. Operational and tactical missiles also will be eliminated. In short, the Soviet Union proceeds from the concept of a "global double-zero option." At the same time, the USSR does not in this instance link its new initiative with the question of the U.S. nuclear presence in Korea, the Philippines, or Diego Garcia, although it expresses the hope that this presence will at least not be increased.

The replies to MERDEKA's questions expressed ideas on other possible measures aimed at ensurng security in the Asia and Pacific region.

The USSR is ready to assume a commitment not to increase the number of nuclear missile-carrying aircraft in the Asian part of the country if the United States does not deploy additional nuclear facilities in that region capable of reaching Soviet territory.

The readiness to reduce USSR and U.S. naval activity in the Pacific has been confirmed. After all, the line of confrontation there is where the fleets come into contact. There also could be negotiation on limiting the regions where nuclear-capable ships operate -- to ensure that they do not bring their on-board nuclear facilities within range of another country's coast. [paragraph continues]

It would be possible to limit antisubmarine rivalry and ban antisubmarine activity -- including by aviation -- in certain zones. To strengthen confidence, it would be possible to reduce the scale and number of major naval (including naval aviation) exercises and maneuvers in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, to refrain from holding them in international straits and adjacent regions, and to refrain from using combat weapons during exercises in areas of traditional sea routes. All these principles could be tested in the northern Pacific and subsequently extended to the southern Pacific and other countries of the region.

The USSR deems it necessary to break the deadlock in the matter of transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone in accordance with the UN declaration adopted 15 years ago and to finally convene under that organization's auspices the international confernce that Washington had opposed until now. Our country proposes creating international guarantees to ensure the safety of shipping in the Indian Ocean and the seas, straits, and gulfs belonging to it, and also to safeguard the security of air routes and to formulate collective measures against terrorism in the Indian Ocean's sea and air lanes.

Paying due tribute to the Asian and Pacific countries' support for the Soviet moratorium and expressing understanding for why they felt such strong indignation at the refusal of the United States, Britain, and France to end nuclear explosions, M.S. Gorbachev confirmed that the Soviet Union will continue to wage the struggle for the banning of nuclear tests and work persistently for a full-scale agreement on this problem.

When putting forward its own proposals, thoughts, and ideas on safeguarding security in the Asian and Pacific region, the Soviet Union works on the premise that other measures to reduce military tension can be suggested by countries in the region. An important role in this matter can be played by the principles of "panche shila," [principles of peaceful coexistence endorsed by Bandung Conference in 1955] Bandung, and nonalignment referred to by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary in Valdivostok. The special nature of the world outlook adopted by peoples in the Asian and Pacific region and the political and cultural features peculiar to them may prompt new, original ideas on this issue that are intelligible and acceptable to everyone.

Of course, the Soviet Union is not against the United States' also playing an active role in Asian and Pacific political and economic processes. Moscow well understands that without a power like the United States it is impossible to resolve the problems of security and cooperation on a global scale or within this particular region. It is time, however, for Washington to realize that these problems cannot be resolved without the involvement of other countries and certainly not against their will.

A vital contribution is made by the fraternal socialist countries of Mongolia, the SRV, and the DRPK to the task of safeguarding security in the Asian and Pacific region. For example, the DPRK Government recently published new proposals envisaging a reduction in the number of troops on the Korean peninsula to achieve parity between North and South while removing all U.S. troops and nuclear arms from South Korea.

Stronger security in Asia is favored by improvements in Soviet-Chinese relations. The USSR and the PRC approach a number of key international problems from similar positions. These two neighboring socialist states have both announced that they will never be the first to use nuclear weapons. They are both opposed to the militarization of space. Both Moscow and Beijing understand the urgent need for peace to resolve their own tasks of social renewal.

The Soviet Union does not divide the principles of its international policy into European, Asian, or any other sections. It works on the basis that in today's interdependent world people on all continents share common fears and hopes. Consequently, the USSR works to ensure that peace and good neighborliness, trust and mutual understanding prevail in relations between states in the Asian and Pacific region. This is not the basic purport of the Soviet concept expounded in Vladivostok and confirmed and supplemented recently in M.S. Gorbachev's replies to questions by the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA.

WHITE HOUSE RESPONDS TO DOUBLE-ZERO PROPOSAL

Reagan 'Pleased' at Support

LD281953 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Text] Washington July 28 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko:

Speaking in the capital of the United States on Tuesday, U.S. President Ronald Reagan said that the U.S. side "is pleased the Soviets have now expressed support" for the concept of reducing together with the United States to "zero the number of both longer range and shorter range INF missiles" not only in Europe but also in Asia. According to the U.S. chief executive, the USA has also compromised by agreeing to the scrapping of all missiles and launchers covered by the treaty being prepared and by renouncing consent to "no conversion of these systems and launchers to other types of weapons."

Yet Reagan did not say a word about the problem being created by the stubborn reluctance of the USA to remove the main obstacle on the way to success of the talks on medium-range missiles, precisely to agree to the elimination of 72 Pershing-1A missiles which are nominally among the arms of the West German Bundeswehr, but whose nuclear warheads belong to the USA.

But White House and State Department officials did not lose time in immediately declaring that the question of the Pershing-1A missiles is not negotiable at the talks.

Fitzwater Expresses 'Readiness'

LD281623 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Text] Washington July 28 TASS -- White House Spokesman Marlin Fitzwater stated on Tuesday the readiness of the United States Administration to accept the "double zero option" proposed by the Soviet Union to eliminate medium-range and theatre missiles both in Europe and in Asia.

But the White House spokesman stressed that the United States had no intention as before to conduct talks about systems in the armed forces of third countries. This means that Washington would like to keep outside of the accord the Pershing-1A missiles of the FRG for which the United States stores nuclear warheads.

The NBC television company notes that this stand makes the issue of the Pershing-1A missiles the last major obstacle on the way to reaching an accord on medium-range and theatre missiles.

PRAVDA CITES U.S. PRESS ON GULF CONFLICT

PM291009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "United States Fueling Tension"]

[Text] New York, 27 Jul -- The United States is formulating plans for a strike against Iran to "repulse the threat," as Washington states, that country poses to the U.S. naval forces in the Persian Gulf. [paragraph continues]

As is well known, the United States has gathered a powerful strike group of warships in the region on the pretext of ensuring "freedom of navigation."

As THE NEW YORK TIMES reports, citing Pentagon spokesmen, the U.S. military have "prepared a list of targets in Iran to be attacked if the President considers it justified." This plan, the newspaper notes, "envisages strikes against military and economic installations, including Iran's main oil terminal on Khark Island."

At the same time the United States has put U.S. facilities throughout the world in a state of heightened readiness in case of "possible attacks organized by Iran," as a high-ranking administration representative who wishes to remain anonymous has stated to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

America's anti-Iran campaign is being mounted to the accompaniment of the further buildup of military might in the Persian Gulf. The battleship Missouri, which left Long Beach (California) on Saturday, is heading there. "With its 16-inch guns and Tomahawk cruise missiles," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, "the battleship is, according to navy officers, the ideal means of launching retaliatory strikes." Likewise, THE NEW YORK TIMES says, if the decision is taken to bomb Iran, the deck-borne aircraft of the aircraft carrier Constellation, which is cruising in the Arabian Sea, may be used.

"The prospect of confrontation with Iran, which everyone else fears so much, is highly attractive to the administration," writes TIME magazine, citing the words of a U.S. Congressman. According to him, the White House believes that a "clash with Iran would help to divert the U.S. public's attention from the shocking revelations coming to light during the congressional hearings into the 'Iran-contras' affair."

MOSCOW REPORTS SR-71 'VIOLATES' DPRK AIRSPACE

LD290757 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] A United States strategic reconnaissance supersonic SR-71 violated the airspace of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea yesterday. It flew along the coast of the Sea of Japan from Kosong to Kim Chaek, deep inside Korean territory. Ten similar provocations have been recorded in July alone.

DPRK ENVOY SPEAKS AT FRIENDSHIP MEETING

LD272348 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 27 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- "The Soviet public supports the DPRK's proposals on the withdrawal of American troops, the removal of nuclear arms from South Korea and the turning of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace", stated Konstantin Proday-Voda, deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society.

He spoke today in Friendship House at a meeting of the Society's activists with the DPRK ambassador in the USSR Kwon Hui-kyong devoted to the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the peaceful reunification of Korea on a democratic basis.

"The efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK directed at the democratic unification of Korea are met with full understanding and support in the USSR. We welcome the July 23, 1987 statement by the DPRK Government outlining concrete ways of a stage-by-stage reduction of armed forces in the Korean peninsula", Konstantin Proday-Voda said.

GORBACHEV RECEIVES CAMBODIA'S HENG SAMRIN

PM291123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 87 Second Edition p 1

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting on 28 July with Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party (PRP) Central Committee of Kampuchea and president of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. He is staying in the Soviet Union on vacation.

During the meeting the sides reaffirmed the mutual striving for expanding the deepening relations between the CPSU and the PRP and considered ways for the further development of Soviet-Cambodian relations in the political, economic, and cultural fields.

Heng Samrin informed Mikhail Gorbachev about the situation in Cambodia and around it. The republic has achieved tangible results in overcoming the consequences of Pol Pot's genocide and in building a new life. The threat of famine no longer exists, agriculture and industry are developing. Much has been done for the revival of the cultural and intellectual life of the people.

For several decades the Cambodian people lived under trying conditions, Heng Samrin said. This is why peace is its cherished wish. Motivated by the feeling of goodwill and responsibility for the country's future, the PRK Government has taken the principled decision to embark on a course toward a political settlement of the Cambodian problem through national reconciliation. For that purpose they are ready to open a dialogue with all opposing groupings and their leaders, excluding Pol Pot and his closest henchmen who are guilty of grave crimes against their own people.

On behalf of the Cambodian leadership, Heng Samrin expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Union for their assistance in the cause of national revival and the construction of a new society in the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Mikhail Gorbachev noted with satisfaction the identity of views and appraisals of the USSR and the PRK as regards the development of the situation related to Cambodia.

The Soviet Union solidarizes with the PRK Government's course toward national reconcilation which is in line with the aspirations of the Cambodian people.

In our opinion, favorable conditions have emerged for advancing the cause of Cambodian settlement. This is promoted, among other things, by the gradually growing awareness in the region that the problem can only be solved politically. The right of the Cambodian people to independence and sovereignty, the right to deal with their own affairs without interference from outside is broadly recognized. The conviction of the world public is becoming ever stronger that there is no room in the process of national reconciliation and settlement for those who are guilty of genocide.

The solution of the Cambodian people with account of the vital interests of the Cambodian people and the political realities existing in the region, Mikhail Gorbachev emphasized, would not only lead to the restoration of peace in the ancient land of Angkor, but also promote a substantial improvement of the situation in Southeast Asia and in the Asian-Pacific region as a whole. [paragraph continues]

The international community has the right to hope that common sense and political will shall prevail over confrontation.

Mikhail Gorbachev spoke of the progress of reorganization and renewal of all aspects of the life of Soviet society, the work of the CPSU at the new phase, and the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of subsequent plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the discussion of international problems the sides reaffirmed the determination of the CPSU and the PRP, the USSR and the PRK persistently to continue the struggle, at one with the socialist countries and all peaceful forces, for averting the threat of nuclear war and establishing a comprehensive system of international security.

Heng Samrin highly praised the new Soviet initiatives set out by Mikhail Gorbachev in his interview to the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA.

Being a country located in the Asian and Pacific region, Heng Samrin said, Cambodia fully approves and supports the Soviet initiatives which are a further development of the Vladivostok program, of the campaign for peace and security of nations on the basis of joint efforts of the states situated there. The realization of the new Soviet proposals would create a solid foundation for maintaining peace and cooperation among nations in the Asian-Pacific region.

We regard the policy of national reconciliation proclaimed by the People's Republic of Kampuchea as our contribution to the realization of that program.

Comrade Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the conversation. The meeting passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR

PM281521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 87 Second Edition p 4

[Text] Today Comrade Shevardnadze received Nguyen Manh Cam, member of the Vietnamese Communist party Central Committee and ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Soviet Union, at his request.

In the talks, which were held in a cordial atmosphere, on both sides satisfaction was expressed with the steadfastly developing Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in all spheres and the two countries' interaction on the international arena, which is becoming stronger.

On behalf of the Vietnamese leadership, the ambassador warmly welcomed the new proposals put forward by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in his replies to the questions of the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA. It was stated that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will give broad support to the Soviet initiatives.

IRANIAN ENVOY MEETS WITH VORONTSOV IN MOSCOW

LD282132 Tehran IRNA in English 1828 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Text] Tehran, July 28, IRNA -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yuriy Vorontsov repeated his country's plan on withdrawal of all foreign warships from the Persian Gulf and an end to attacks on ships as a principal solution to the current crisis.

The Soviet official also reiterated his country's support for Iran's stance in the Persian Gulf during a meeting with Iranian Ambassador to Moscow Naser Hayrani-Nobari, in the Soviet capital Tuesday.

Vorontsov said the U.S. military expedition to the Persian Gulf under the pretext of escorting Kuwait ships contradicts the Security Council resolution as well as international efforts to reduce tension in the region.

In response, Nobari said the Islamic Republic's resistance against the U.S. aggression in the region will continue powerfully and strongly. The Muslim people of the region, he added, will turn any show of power by the U.S. into its (U.S.) meek submission.

Also discussed at the meeting was Vorontsov's upcoming visit to Tehran.

CPSU'S BRUTENTS CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY IN GULF

LD281938 Kuwait KUNA in English 1531 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Text] Rome, July 28 (KUNA) -- A senior Soviet official described here Tuesday the situation in the Gulf as "serious" and criticized the American policy in that region.

Deputy Chairman of the International Department at the ruling Soviet Communist Party Karen Brutents added in a brief statement to reporters that the situation was "explosive" in the Gulf and described as "positive", in this regard, the latest Security Council resolution on the Gulf war.

The U.S. attempts to increase its military presence in the Gulf waters will add fuel to the blazing fire there, Brutents elaborated.

The Soviet official explained that he was stopping over here en route for home from a visit to Ethiopia where he conveyed a message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to President Mengistu Haile Mariam.

He denied that his stopover here was linked to the expected visit to Italy by Gorbachev.

GEYVANDOV DECRIES U.S. 'MUSCLE-FLEXING' IN GULF

PM271737 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "Washington's Double Game" -- passage between slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] The Iraq-Iran war, which has been going on for almost 7 years now, seems to the world public utterly senseless in our civilized age or, at least, an age which claims to be civilized. For that reason the public welcomes any sensible initiative aimed at ending the war. That applies to UN Security Council Resolution 598, which was adopted /unanimously/ the other day and /demanded/ that Iran and Iraq cease fire immediately, cease hostilities on land, at sea, and in the air, and withdraw all troops to the internationally recognized borders without delay as the first step toward settling all their disputes by means of talks.

I highlighted the words "unanimously" and "demanded" quite deliberately. Such a event has not happened often in the history of the UN Security Council's activity and that fact also determines the special significance of the move undertaken by the world community of nations. It took considerable work to formulate, coordinate, and produce the actual resolution. In view of the great complexity of the Iraq-Iran armed conflict, its implementation will presumably also encounter great difficulties. That is why the UN secretary general, who has been charged with the main duties in ensuring the practical fulfillment of UN Security Council Resolution 598, will have to expend much effort and energy if the Iraq-Iran war is to end in the near future.

In these conditions we should all now be paying the closest attention to the specific actions which are being undertaken in this direction to see in particular whether the initiators of the UN resolution are making every effort to promote their success. But in fact we saw how literally the day after the Security Council vote the whole world had to hold its breath and guess at what would result from the latest U.S. military muscle-flexing actions in the Persian Gulf. Each move in that show of U.S. might has been widely publicized and is openly provocative in character. The first result is that these U.S. actions have given the Tehran authorities grounds for accusing the Reagan administration of breaching Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 598, which urges "all other states to show the maximum restraint and to refrain fron any action likely to lead to the further escalation and expansion of the conflict and in that way to promote the implementation of the resolution."

Everyone who day by day watches the stepping up of the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf, carried out on the formal pretext of escorting Kuwaiti tankers reflagged as American ships, can predict with approximate accuracy the scenario of the subsequent development of events devised by the Pentagon. It seems as though the next move will be to provoke a military conflict with Iran which, of course, will lead to a rapid expansion of the scale of the war and not to its end. This will be followed, as usual, by the launching of a noisy propaganda campaign during which Washington, acting like to crook running ahead of the crowd shouting "Stop, thief!", will do everything to portray itself as a peace-maker demanding UN sanctions and other "decisive" measures against those who do not yield to its demands.

If you try to analyze the goals the United States is pursuing by means of its present double game in the Persian Gulf, they all ultimately amount to the same old imperial ambitions of that country's administration. First, Washington is counting during these "games" on finally punishing the Iranian regime for all the humiliation heaped on it since the shah's overthrow in Iran, including the scandal associated with the secret delivery of U.S. arms.

Second, the Reagan administration hopes that it will thereby manage to "overcome" Irangate and regain the favor of the Arab states, particularly those in the Persian Gulf. And not just their favor but, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, the assent of the leaders of Arab countries in the Persian Gulf to turning the current temporary U.S. access to military installations on their territory into more durable agreements, which, among other things, will perhaps make it possible to establish a fixed location for the U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) advance command point, presently located on board ship.

Third, Washington continues to regard as its main prize the illusory advantages that inspire all U.S. policy, including its policy in the Persian Gulf, and which George Ball calls the "belligerent idiom of East-West struggle." That is precisely why President Reagan has rejected the latest proposal by the Soviet leadership for talks on joint actions with the aim of deescalating tension in the Gulf area and, in particular, the appeal to withdraw all warships of states which do not belong to the Persian Gulf region as rapidly as possible from its waters, with the simultaneous condition that Iran and Iraq for their part refrain from actions which could pose a threat to international shipping -- an appeal which has found a broad response among the states involved.

I think that it is precisely such acts in the direction proposed by the Soviet Union which have created favorable possibilities enabling the UN secretary general to carry out his difficult mission of implementing UN Security Council Resolution 598. Washington's present conduct and its double game concerning the Iraq-Iran war in the explosive Persian Gulf region, however, lead in just the opposite direction. And that could be the best illustration of the notion that expanding regional conflicts is fraught with unpredictable consequences in our complex and interconnected world.

KUWAITI TANKER TO SAIL UNDER BRITISH FLAG

LD281150 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Text] London July 28 TASS -- An official registration of the Kuwaiti tanker "Modhil" with a displacement of 16,402 tonnes will be held in Gibraltar today. From now on it will sail under the British flag and use the protection of the Royal Navy, the newspaper "FINANCIAL TIMES" reported.

Observers believe that this step will lead to Britain being sucked into the conflict in the Persian Gulf where large naval forces of the NATO member countries, primarily of the United States, have already been amassed.

IRAQ'S DOWNING OF SYRIAN AIRCRAFT REPORTED

LD282011 Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Text] Baghdad July 28 TASS -- An official Iraqi military spokesman said that Iraqi air defences downed in the morning today a plane, which proved to belong to the Syrian Air Force. The pilot catapulted.

Damascus July 28 TASS -- The SANA agency issued a statement by a Syrian official military spokesman saying that the pilot of an aircraft went off the course during a training flight and found himself by mistake in the Iraqi air space.

ISRAELI 'SUPERARMAMENT,' REACTION ON JERICHO CITED

TA282030 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1630 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The broadcasts of our station including the Soviet public's reaction to the experiments on the medium-range Jericho-2 missile have caused repercussions in Israeli political circles. These were varied and ranged from Shim'on Peres' soothing remarks -- according to him Israel's armament plans do not deviate from its defensive needs -- to clearly provocative declarations, such as that by a senior Jerusalem official whereby the Soviet offensive, as he defined the broadcasts, came in order to prepare the ground for the positioning of medium-range missiles in Syria.

It is worth noting that Jerusalem usually prefers not to react to reports on armament plans, modern arms experiments, and other such issues. What, then, is the reason for the current wave of reactions? It may be that we have hit directly at the nerve center of Israeli policy. We have declared and are continuing to declare that the Jericho-2 experiments point to the development of a plan for superarmament [himush 'al], armament which deviates greatly from purely defensive needs. This increases tension in the Middle East and carries the danger of new destructive wars: We have emphasized, and are continuing to do so, that increased Israeli participation in U.S. militaristic plans -- the strategic cooperation, the Star Wars plan, and so on and so forth -- is dragging Israel into the global confrontation between the two large blocs. An increase in the nuclear missile power of Israel, coming against this background, introduces Israel into the global nuclear confrontation as well. Another issue to which we pointed in the broadcasts of our station was that Israel should make a correct assessment of Soviet peace initiatives and not be enlisted against these initiatives, at the instruction of certain circles in Washington.

It is surely natural for us to express concern about Israel's superarmament, and not because we view it as a direct threat to our security. It is impossible to compare our and Israel's potential. We also do not doubt the sincerity of the Labor Party leaders who declare that Israel has no aggressive intentions toward us. However, we cannot ignore the objective danger to international peace and security both in the Middle East and the entire world which stems from the superarmament plan. The developments in the Middle East situation -- the accumulation of enmity and suspicion in this region -- are a most dangerous background for any militaristic plan.

If the IDF is equipped with an medium-range missile and if it can deal a nuclear strike to most Arab capitals, this will lead the entire region to a new and significant stage in the armament race. It is only natural that such a development arouses concern in the Soviet Union, not only because we uphold, on principle, a political solution to conflicts and the lessening of tension in crisis areas, but also because a dangerous deterioration in the direction of a direct confrontation has taken place near our borders, and it is possible that we are talking of a confrontation in which the sides involved will employ the full potential of mass liquidation weapons.

Another aspect which is no less important: Israel's superarmament comes in the context of its strategic cooperation with the United States. Developments in recent years have proven that on security-strategic issues Israel has coordinated its moves with Washington no less, sometimes even more, than the NATO countries do. Israel's military potential now is also approaching that of the West European countries which are NATO members. It is only natural that we view Israel as another component in the global potential of the Western bloc against our country and the other socialist countries. At the same time, we believe that Israel's superarmament plan not only endangers security in the region and in the world but also, first and foremost, Israel itself, since it will inevitably lead to increased tension around Israel. Also, Israel will suffer heavy losses in any conflict it brings about. Therefore, we are calling on the Israeli public to support our initiatives for the dismantling of medium-range missiles in Asia; not superarmament that carries the danger of new wars, but disarmament for the sake of dissipating tension in the region, the continent, and the entire world. This is what Israel needs, in our opinion.

TALYZIN, PDRY MINISTER SIGN OIL AGREEMENT

LD281906 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Jul 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Soviet-South Yemeni talks on cooperation in the mastering of oil deposits in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDYR] ended on 28 July with the signing of a general agreement between the USSR and the PDRY. The agreement provides for a Soviet organization to carry out work as constructors on mastering oil deposits discovered with the help of Soviet specialists and to continue carrying out survey work for oil and gas.

The agreement was signed by Comrade Talyzin for the Soviet side, and by Salih Abu Bakr bin Husaynun, deputy prime minister and minister of energy and minerals for the South Yemeni side.

AFGHANS DISCUSS DRAFT OF NEW CONSTITUTION

PM271133 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondent V. Kukushkin report: "Nationwide Discussion"]

[Text] Kabul -- Afghanistan's draft constitution published a few days ago was immediately the center of attention of the country's population. People in the capital's enterprises, in educational establishments, in military units, in residential quarters, and in noisy markets read and commented animatedly on the draft of the new constitution. It is well known that the great majority of Afghans are illiterate. Thus, those who could not read grouped round willing readers and listened carefully, trying not to miss a single word.

Meetings of worker collectives devoted to discussion of the draft took place in the "Kamaz" transport enterprise, the grain combine, and a number of other enterprises in Kabul. The speakers at these meetings said that they approve of and support this document. They simultaneously submitted their remarks and proposals which were recorded for use in work on finalizing the constitution.

"The new Constitution is a very important document for our motherland, and for us all," Rakhim, an activist of the Afghantrakani furniture factory trade union organization, stressed. "We workers are primarily interested in how questions of the right to labor and rest are interpreted in the new constitution. I think every Afghan must express his opinion on the basic law."

Academician Abdel Akhmad Dzhaved [name as published], a famous public figure, noted in an interview that Afghanistan is a multinational state. The peoples and tribes living on its territory speak in 36 languages and more than 100 dialects. It is very important that this problem be taken into account in the draft constitution.

BAKHTAR reports that a broad discussion of the draft of the new constitution is also taking place in the cities and villages of many provinces in Afghanistan. Thousands of workers, peasants, public and religious figures, and tribal elders approve the draft constitution, for they see in it a guarantee of national reconciliation and a peaceful future. It is noteworthy that meetings to discuss the fundamental document are being conducted in mosques for believers. So, a discussion took place in 21 mosques in the city of Mazar-e Sharif. Similar meetings were convened in mosques in the cities of Herat, Konduz, Ghazni, and Faraha. Participants in the meetings registered with satisfaction the fact that the new constitution guarantees and ensures all Muslims complete freedom in exercising the religious rites of Islam.

Kabul's peaceful political initiative has caused confusion and malice in the camp of the enemies of Democratic Afghanistan. The dushmans expressed their attitude to the draft basic law in a cynical act of bloody terror. They bombarded a movie theater in the city of Bamian where peasants from the surrounding villages, workers, office workers, local school pupils, priests and elders had assembled to discuss the draft of the new constitution. Six people died as a result of the bombardment, including two women; 200 people, mainly old men, women, and children, were wounded. Outraged by the evil act, the inhabitants of Bamian held a mass demonstration and held the bandits up to shame.

Despite the intrigues of the enemies of people's power, the nationwide discussion of Afghanistan's new constitution is daily embracing new sections of the population.

USSR-DRA ECONOMIC COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

LD282310 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Text] The Intergovernmental Commission on Economic Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan is meeting in Moscow. The delegations to the session are led by Deputy Prime Ministers Vsevolod Murakhovskiy and Muhammad Aziz. The commission is discussing prospects for promoting cooperation in power engineering, irrigation, and geological prospecting.

Afghanistan has already built 130 plants, factories, and other facilities with Soviet aid. Another 105 are under construction or in the designing stage.

PRESIDIUM EXCHANGES GREETINGS WITH SEYCHELLES

PM281107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] On the occasion of the Seychelles' national holiday -- the 10th anniversary of liberation -- the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent the country's president, France Albert Rene, a telegram on the Soviet people's behalf conveying to him and the friendly Seychelles people cordial congratulations and wishes for happiness, prosperity, and further successes on the path of peace and progress.

In the reply telegram to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium France Albert Rene expressed sincere gratitude and deep appreciation for the cordial congratulations.

The telegrams express the confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Seychelles Republic will strengthen and develop for the good of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of all progressive, anti-imperialist, and peace-loving forces.

CPSU'S BRUTENTS MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

Departure Reported

LD241956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Comrade Brutents, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, left today for Addis Ababa on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia.

Delivers Gorbachev Message

LD251712 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 Jul 87

[Text] A meeting took place in Addis Ababa between Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and Comrade Brutents, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and personal representative of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Mengistu Haile Mariam received a message from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

In the course of the conversation, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Mengistu Haile Mariam was briefed on the results of the CPSU Central Committee (June) Plenum. An exchange of opinion on a number of issues relating to the international situation and Soviet-Ethiopian relations also took place.

ORZECHOWSKI: ECONOMIC TIES BASIS FOR COOPERATION

PM281035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Following Tested Course"]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jul -- In an interview with the Polish weekly POLITYKA Polish Foreign Minister M. Orzechowski has stated that Polish foreign policy will continue to be based on the course toward alliance, close cooperation, and friendship with the Soviet Union.

This course has withstood the test of time even at the most difficult period.

Restructuring in the USSR and the implementation of reforms in Poland, the minister noted, have given rise to the need to impart new content to Polish-Soviet relations, to bring them into line with present-day requirements, and to rid them of unnecessary stratifications, formalism, and window dressing. The use of all the opportunities in economic cooperation with the Soviet Union is our chance and a strategic orientation that, incidentally, is being attacked in the West. Economic relations are the foundation of multifaceted Soviet-Polish cooperation. In addition there can be no development of relations between our countries without resolving difficult, often painful questions, without eliminating neuroses stemming from the past. Their elimination is a difficult business. But the most important thing is that we have embarked on this path and are traveling along it with our Soviet partners.

One cannot fail to note, M. Orzechowski pointed out, that under the influence of restructuring the attitude toward socialism and the socialist world is changing in the USSR. The USSR's policy accords with the interests of the world today. The plan proposed by Poland for reducing armaments and building confidence in central Europe is in tune with this. It contains ideas that have long excited all Europe. Many unresolved remain on our continents.

The conversation of the spirit of revanchism in the FRG is a very perturbing signal for us. Poland is ready to take a considerable step in developing relations with the FRG. But for that the FRG must finally rid itself of illusions on the subject of "reunification" or the existence of the Reich within its 1937 borders.

Touching on relations with the United States M. Orzechowski said: We want firm, equal, mutually advantageous relations with the United States. That is why we constantly say that the formal lifting of sanctions against Poland does not in any way mean that they have really been lifted. They continue to operate covertly. The United States is making the development of relations with us conditional on its own appraisal of the situation in Poland. The stereotype of Poland as an allegedly nonsovereign, unstable, weak state continues to exist in the United States. Attempts to interfere in our internal affairs, propagandist aggression, support for antisocialist forces, attempts to tempt us with "rewards" for weakening our ties with the Soviet Union -- these are the practical results of U.S. policy toward Poland.

SOLTAN COMMENTS ON FRENCH NEUTRON WARHEADS IN FRG

LD290337 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1700 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Yuriy Soltan commentary -- read by announcer]

[Text] Charles Hernu and Pierre Messmer, two former defense ministers of France, made identical suggestions in the FRG press: deploy French missiles with neutron warheads in the FRG. One notes not only the simultaneous character of this intervention, writes our commentator Yuriy Solton, but also that both men still have considerable political importance, and it is obvious that they speak on behalf of influential forces.

Their ideas are not new: The first practical steps in this direction were taken as early as January 1986 when the French president and the West German chancellor agreed that Paris should consult Bonn on the use of its nuclear weapons. Voices were heard from time to time in favor of a Paris-Bonn nuclear axis. But today, statements of this kind take the shape of a major campaign. There is no secret in this. Thus, former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who today is the chairman of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Commission, says without mincing words that French nuclear weapons should be deployed in the FRG to fill the void if a Soviet-U.S. agreement is signed on the withdrawal of Euromissiles. So, some forces in France and in the FRG sound the alarm at a moment when this agreement is on the point of being born.

We remind you that Paris and Bonn recently agreed to set up a Franco-West German fighting brigade. It seems that determining the brigade's members, its mission, and where it will be stationed pose no problem; the only thing they cannot decide is in what language to give the commands. In my view, this doesn't matter, because those who have decided to set up a joint brigade and those who plead in favor of deploying French neutron weapons in the FRG speak the same language -- one which is militaristic, Yuriy Solton concludes.

FRENCH TRADE, ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADDRESSED

PM161051 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 Jul 87 p 3

[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA International Observer G. Dadyants article: "Finding One Another in the Modern World"]

[Text] Today the French people mark their national holiday -- Bastille Day. This is a suitable reason for us not only to express our very warm feelings toward France but also to talk about Soviet-French political and, especially, trade and economic cooperation.

Over the past decades Soviet-French ties have known times of the greatest upsurge and periods of distinct slumps, associated with the nuances of political relations or with the economic situation prevailing on the world markets. For sure, everyone remembers the special relations which existed between the USSR and France during the time of General de Gaulle and in the ensuing period.

However, with all respect to the past, you cannot align yourself with it -- otherwise you will not see the future. At the recent Moscow General Assembly of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce both French and Soviet representatives' speeches contained a considerable number of mutual reproaches, once again illustrating that Soviet-French trade and economic relations, like political relations, are far from being as we would like to see them today. In connection with the fall in prices of oil and other energy sources the value of Soviet exports to France has sharply decreased and the overall turnover has fallen by approximately 30 percent in comparison with 1985. Trade is not in balance and, moreover, the differences between our statistics and those of the French lead to interminable disputes about the scale of the present imbalance (Fr7.5 billion in our favor in 1986 according to French data, and Fr4 billion according to ours), although, of course, we should primarily be thinking about how to correct this imbalance.

The French press reports that just recently we have bought fewer goods and less equipment then, say, in 1985, when the volume of orders placed reached Fr6 billion. But Paris keeps silent here about the existence of the so-called prohibitory lists of the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls [COCOM] banning the export of advanced technologies to the socialist countries, while the output which French firms do offer us is very often not only technically but also commercially uncompetitive. In just the first 4 months of this year France lost potential Soviet orders worth R150 million.

We note that France, while purchasing mainly oil products from us (whose prices have fallen), is extremely reluctant to take Soviet machine tools, equipment, and finished goods, although we well know that our goods too rarely conform to the world level. Our attempts to compensate for technical uncompetitiveness with more reasonable prices result in us being accused of dumping, in other works, of supplying the French market with goods priced below the world level.

The situation has gone as far as the French side attempting to introduce so-called "antidumping duties" on a number of Soviet industrial goods. Actions restricting the import of energy sources from the USSR have also occurred. Fortunately Paris has quickly understood that you will not improve relations in this way or increase reciprocal trade turnover.

It is quite obvious that you can only overcome the difficulties which have arisen in our trade and economic relations with France by expanding equal and mutually beneficial ties. This needs not only favorable commercial conditions but also the definite political will for it. The protocol on credits signed in Moscow during French Prime Minister J. Chirac's visit to the USSR will create favorable enough opportunities for expanding deliveries of French equipment to the USSR. Let us note that even in 1986, as a result of the signing of a number of long-term agreements (we do not have such a range of commodity agreements (we do not have such a range of commodity agreements with any other Western country as we do with France), the unfavorable balance for France was reduced by one-third, while this year trade turnover is balanced.

We have rich experience of cooperation with France in the implementation of large projects, including with the firms Pechiney, Rhone-Poulenc, Technip, and others. New contracts signed recently show that on the Soviet side all possible measures are being taken to move Soviet-French trade and economic relations out of their state of stagnation and on toward new frontiers.

Naturally we would like to see great commitment to the development of relations from the French side also. France must at least not create new obstacles to trade and must remove the old ones which are impeding it. References to COCOM "bans" do not interest us. To offer obsolete equipment, and at inflated prices at that, makes no sense -- we have no need of yesterday. Competition on world markets, in particular on the Soviet market, has sharply increased, so that we have to be realists in order to stand our ground there today.

Apparently, French industrialists well understand this. "The present unfavorable market situation," it is stated in the report by R. Nungesser, president of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, "requires that we redouble our efforts in order to be able to assist (French industrialists -- G.D.) to occupy a position on the Soviet market corresponding to the scale of the economic relations which our countries have maintained with each other for many years."

French firms and enterprises, in particular, could make better use of the opportunities being offered them in connection with the development of the new forms of cooperation envisaged by the new economic legislation on foreign economic ties recently adopted in the USSR. Direct contacts with many Soviet organizations have now become possible. One recalls in this connection how often our French partners used to complain about the absence of such direct contacts with industry and the bureaucratic practices of our foreign trade organizations which frequently resulted in the equipment in question being obsolete before a contract was signed. Now all the obstacles have been removed and everything depends on the drive and initiative shown by the interested parties.

A quite unique situation has arisen for French firms in connection with the creation of joint enterprises. This is, of course, the link which could help to develop an entire chain of Soviet-French trade and economic ties. At the moment, however, French industrialists are being rather slow to take advantage of the new conditions.

This article by no means aims to multiply the mutual reproaches which our foreign trade organizations and French firms have exchanged -- there would be no sense in that, and the curve of Soviet-French ties would not climb upward. Now is the time not for words but for specific actions. It is necessary to exploit all the opportunities to raise Soviet-French economic relations to a fundamentally new level commensurate with today's requirements. The USSR and France must once again find one another in the modern world.

PRAVDA CARRIES PRESIDIUM'S GREETINGS TO MITTERRAND

PM141229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 87 Second Edition p 1

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium greetings to French president on Bastille Day]

[Text] To His Excellency, Mr Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic.

In connection with your National Holiday, Bastille Day, we send you, Mr President, and the friendly French people congratulations and best wishes.

We express our hope that thanks to a direct and open [otkrytyy] dialogue, the mutual understanding between our countries on fundamental problems of today will deepen and play an increasingly important role in the strengthening of detente and trust in East-West relations and in ensuring security and stability in Europe and a peaceful future for peoples.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

PRAVDA VIEWS POSSIBLE MOVE OF F-16'S TO PORTUGAL

PM241220 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 87 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Volkov report under general heading "Will the American F-16 Aircraft Be Relocated From Spain to Portugal?"]

[Text] Lisbon, 23 Jul -- The Pentagon's desire to unite the military potential of Spain and Portugal and also to step up American control of it is common knowledge. However, recently, especially since the start of the difficult Spanish-U.S. talks on the fate of the 72 F-16 fighter-bombers, Washington makes no secret of its desire to strengthen the "Portuguese emphasis."

Every time a report appears in the Portuguese press on talks being held in Lisbon in connection with the redeployment of the F-16's, Pentagon spokesmen hurry either to refute it or to hint cautiously that only "preliminary soundings" are taking place. The crux of what is happening can hardly be concealed by this verbal balancing act. The transfer of USAF planes from Spain to Portugal, the LUSA agency reported recently, is described as the "most admissible alternative" for resolving the problem. Citing confidential political and military sources, the agency notes that the idea of redeploying the F-16's to Portugal has been favorably received in the top echelon of the country's armed forces. A high-ranking officer on the Portuguese Armed Forces general staff stated in an interview for the weekly JORNAL that the existing airfield infrastructure in Portugal is able, after slight adaptation, "in principle" to receive these USAF planes. Despite various reservations on the general's part, the democratic public received his statement as evidence of the favorable attitude of the Portuguese military to the idea of rebasing the American planes in that country. The LUSA report also asserts that the transfer of the American fighter-bombers to Portugal will yield political, economic, and military dividends and enhance the country's role in the NATO structure.

The press most frequently mentions the air force base in the city of Beja, which has been used for more than 20 years now by FRG Air Force pilots for training flights.

The Portuguese Government preserves a stubborn silence about all this. Everything indicates, the weekly TEMPO, which is close to government circles, writes, that this problem will be carefully analyzed only after the formation of the new government. THE NEW YORK TIMES, for its part, commenting on the results of the elections, writes that the Social Democrats' victory promotes the siting of American combat planes in Portugal if Spain continues to insist on the withdrawal of the F-16's.

The prospect of an expansion of the U.S. military presence in Portugal is greeted with concern by the country's progressive public. The possible redeployment of the U.S. fighters from Torrejon to Beja, the newspaper O DIARIO writes, will be a real disaster for the country. First, this step will mean a direct threat to national security, and second, the negative consequences which the presence of U.S. forces on Portuguese territory could entail must not be forgotten. Spain's lamentable experience in this respect is very instructive, the newspaper points out.

MOSCOW TV SEES CIA 'HAND' IN PANAMA EVENTS

LD281423 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1844 GMT 27 Jul 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] The hand of the CIA can no doubt be felt in recent events in Panama, where the reaction, closely linked with the U.S. Embassy, is continuing to whip up hysteria. In order to keep at bay this offensive from the right, the Panama Government has just had to resort to an emergency measure: it has decided to close three newspapers which promoted ideas of the rightist opposition: LA PRENSA, EXTRA and EL SIGLO. These newspapers incited the population to oppose the government, spread fabrications about mass killings of opposition members, allegedly committed on the instructions of the authorities, and published all sorts of false rumors concerning corruption in the government.

At the same time, Eric Arturo del Valle, president of the republic, called on the ringleaders of the National Civil Crusade, a reactionary Panamanian organization uniting the opposition political parties and trade unions, to relinquish the strike they were planning for today and to sit down to negotiations with the government in order to find a way out of the political crisis, instigated in that country by the United States.

CUBAN DOCUMENTARY SHOWS 'CIA AGENTS' IN CUBA

LD272119 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 27 Jul 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] Yesterday was rich in commemorative and anniversary dates, but there was one that somehow escaped the attention of most of our mass media. It is a pity, since it is the anniversary of a very solid establishment, well-known to the whole world. I will try to fill in the gap, so to speak.

So, yesterday marked exactly 40 years since U.S. President Harry Truman signed the law on the creation of the Central Intelligence Agency. Forty years is a respectable age, a round age. It must be supposed that yesterday the boss of the agency -- you can see its headquarters in these pictures -- and indeed, the rank and file CIA men happily raised their glasses in celebratory toasts. Today their company, as they call it themselves, has begun its fifth decade.

There is no need to remind you what the CIA is. The mere mention of the agency produces a whole kaleidoscope of associations and pictures in each one of us, the overwhelming majority of them generously embellished with the clatter of gunfire, flames of fire, and streams of blood. Whatever continent, whatever country you take, you can always find, either in its history or in today's events, the black traces and scars left by the gentlemen from Langley. The leadership of the CIA is in the Langley region, and this company is often called by that word, Langley.

If we take, let us say, the geographical area which is my interest, Latin America: Latin America could tell many interesting things about the CIA: coups d'etat, treaties, successful failed plots, the murder of state figures. For example, the masters of secret business from Langley have tried to eliminate Fidel Castro several dozen times, including attempts to set booby traps, shoot him from around the corner, and even present him with a diving suit treated with a fatal infection. That takes some thinking up! They have met their match, however: the Cuban security organs evidently turned out stronger.

However, Salvador Allende, the people's president of Chile, was not so lucky. There the CIA achieved what it wanted, bulldozing its way to its goal, sweeping aside everything on its path, destroying one after another the allies and friends of Allende, surrounding Allende himself with a wall of hostility, financing his opponents, provoking and arousing various social strata to demonstrate in protest, and as a tragic finale to this unbridled campaign, the path (?to the treachery) of Pinochet, the bombing of the presidential palace in Santiago, and the beginning of the nightmare that has been continuing in Chile for nearly 15 years, right up to the present.

On the subject of the CIA one might mention things that have become so well known: Let us say the overthrow of President Jacobo Arbenz in Guatemala, the invasion of the Dominican Republic, (?the attack) on defenseless Grenada, the reshuffling of the cabinets of little countries like El Salvador or Honduras, and the heavy defeat like the one in 1961 in Cuba when a gang of CIA mercenaries invaded the Playa Giron and suffered a resounding and instructive defeat. Here is some archive footage from that time. Alas! The experience of Playa Giron seems not to have taught the gentlemen from Langley anything. Today they continue with the same obstinate senselessness to throw their mercenaries against Nicaragua, although it has long been clear to everyone that they cannot be successful in that undeclared, but cruel and mean war.

Now have a look: Some very interesting documentary shots are coming up. These are shots from a Cuban film -- I repeat it is a documentary, not an adventure film -- and these are CIA agents in Cuba. These pictures were taken by the Cuban security organs. So, apart from the operations I have mentioned by the CIA, there are things like what you are seeing now; there is the intelligence work carried out every day: the collection of information, the penetration of state and public organizations, the enrollment of informants, the promotion of friends and the compromising of opponents. The CIA takes great care of the police and security service personnel in the countries Washington considers its friends. [video shows men hiding documents in disguised boxes, taking things out of car trunks, etc]

It is the CIA which, through the efforts of such "specialists" in their businesslike Dan Mitrione, has introduced scientific methods of torturing political prisoners in Latin American prisons. It was at the prompting of the North American brothers-in-arms that the cruelest forms and methods of combatting the opposition were widely used in the recent post in Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil, when military regimes were in power there. This is why tens of thousands of people have disappeared in those countries, that is, they perished behind the bars of the dictatorships. How many human lives were tormented and crippled no one will ever be able to count.

CRIMEAN TATARS TO CONTINUE DEMONSTRATION

AU281120 Paris AFP in English 1102 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow, July 28 (AFP) -- More than 800 Crimean Tatars on Tuesday rejected President Andrey Gromyko's call to go back to Soviet Central Asia and said they would continue a month-old campaign of demonstrations in Moscow.

Gathering in a park opposite the Kremlin Tuesday morning, the Tatars said they were "not satisfied" with the outcome of a meeting their leaders had with Soviet President Andrey Gromyko Monday.

Mr. Gromyko, who heads a special commission set up on July 9 to investigate the Tatar grievances, had told their delegation that "fair measures, in the tradition of friendship among the peoples of the multinational Soviet state", would be proposed, the Soviet news agency TASS reported Monday.

"We received no concrete response to our grievances," a Tatar spokeswoman countered.

The Tatars want to return to the Black Sea homelands from which they were deported in 1944 and establish an autonomous Soviet republic there.

The Tatars unanimously called on "the leaders of the entire world" to take up their cause with the Soviet authorities.

Their leader, Fuat Abliamitov, interviewed here Tuesday as his followers continued their sit-in in Ismailovo Park, said that their number had grown from about 40 when they first arrived in the Soviet capital to 867.

According to the demonstrators, some 400,000 Tatars were deported from the Crimea to Soviet Central Asia during World War II under the orders of Josef Stalin for allegedly collaborating with the Nazis. They claim that 100,000 died during the deportation.

INTERIOR OFFICIAL OUTLINES NEW ENTRY, EXIT RULES

PM281203 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 28, 20 Jul 87 pp 24-26

[Interview with Rudolf Kuznetsov, head of Interior Ministry Visa and Registration Department, by Lev Yelin: "Getting an Exit Visa..."]

[Text] [Yelin] The process of democratization now under way in the USSR surely involves your organization, too. Spheres of activity once hidden from the public eye should be laid open. They include the procedures of leaving and entering the USSR, the rights of Soviet citizens living abroad and foreigners coming to this country.

[Kuznetsov] Considerable changes are now taking place in this field. In obedience to the Constitution of the USSR, the Soviet Union's international commitments, the spirit and letter of the documents of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and last year's Berne Conference, and in compliance with the wishes of Soviet citizens, the Soviet government is facilitating human contacts and the reunification of families. A number of new rules have been adopted, and some of the previous restrictions and bans have been lifted.

[Yelin] In January 1987 the Statute of Entry Into and Exit From the USSR was supplemented with clauses on private trips by citizens both ways. Many Western human rights experts commented immediately that these clauses hamper rather than facilitate human contacts and restrict the number of those entitled to emigrate from the USSR....

[Kuznetsov] On the contrary, the category of persons allowed to leave the USSR for permanent residence abroad has now been enlarged considerably. Now citizens may leave not only on the invitation of their next of kin - husband, wife, father, mother, son - but also of their own brothers and sisters. Moreover, previously people most of whose close relatives were in the USSR were, as a rule, denied exit visas on the grounds that their departure would break up rather than reunite their families. And now an individual can leave on his own brother's or sister's invitation irrespective of how many members of his (or her) family stay behind. Over the first five months of this year we have granted exit visas to over 8,000 persons -- 1.5 times more than in the whole of 1986.

[Yelin] The supplementary clauses say that exit visas can be granted only to those wishing to see their next of kin. Is such a restriction justified?

[Kuznetsov] The document laying down the procedure for securing a permit for a trip abroad on private business has been published in our country for the first time. After its publication, letters containing questions and suggestions began to come in. We took many citizens' opinions into account. Therefore, the rules have been amended to include other relatives besides next of kin, as well as acquaintances.

[Yelin] A person may be refused an exit visa on private business "for reasons of protecting public order, health, or public morals".... What does this mean?

[Kuznetsov] A Soviet citizen must represent our society abroad in a worthy manner. Can we let out a hardened criminal, even if the law-enforcement bodies are not after him at a given moment? Or a person suffering from a disease that makes him a threat to public health? I don't want anyone to get the impression that we are especially strict in these matters. There was, for instance, the case of a Soviet citizen, Tyunin by name, married to a French woman, who served a prison term for black market speculations in cars. For exemplary conduct, he had his sentence reduced and, right after release, applied for an exit visa to be reunited with his wife. We let him go, but the French Embassy in the USSR denied him an entrance visa for quite some time on the grounds that his prison term hadn't expired.

[Yelin] Whose public do we protect in such cases - ours or theirs!

[Kuznetsov] We comply with international law. The population of any country must be protected from public enemies.

[Yelin] Would you let out an AIDS case?

[Kuznetsov] If pronounced a carrier of this infection, an applicant would be denied exit by our department. As far as I know, some countries, the United States included, demand that every incoming foreigner produce a no-AIDS certificate.

[Yelin] Can we demand such a certificate from foreigners entering the USSR? Would this be legal? And do we have the right to turn AIDS-infected foreigners out of the country?

[Kuznetsov] The law on the legal status of foreigners in the Soviet Union specifies the circumstances under which they can be asked to leave the country. A foreigner may be told to leave, for instance, if he carries a disease that endangers our population. In view of the danger of AIDS, we can apply this provision to foreigners who have contracted the disease. The same law gives us grounds for keeping AIDS-infected foreign citizens off our territory.

[Yelin] A person wishing to leave the country is often prevented from doing so by his relatives here. The supplementary clauses say that an application for permission to join relatives living abroad is only given [with] the consent of the applicant's family who stay behind, and a statement from an ex-spouse if there is one, that the applicant has no commitments to their underage children (if any). Which means, I presume, that he doesn't have to pay alimony. But it is easy to imagine a situation where someone withholds consent for personal reasons. Why then should an individual wishing to leave the country secure permission to do so from close relatives even if they live apart from him!

[Kuznetsov] We proceed from the fact that the Constitution of the USSR grants equal rights to all -- in this particular case, to those who have applied to leave and those who have chosen to stay. Parents must take care of their children, and vice versa. Therefore, children must have their parents' consent to leave, and vice versa. The divorced wife's (or husband's) consent is required for the simple reason of ensuring that small children are not left without support until they come of age.

Following the publication of the supplementary clauses, many wrote to us asking why they had to secure the consent of a brother or son from whom they live separately and with whom they have actually lost touch. The Ministry of the Interior, in conjunction with the Ministry of Justice, has made this requirement more specific: one can now leave the country given the consent of father, mother and ex-wife (or husband) if underage children are left behind. The consent of a son, daughter, brother or sister is necessary only if the applicant for an exit visa shares a home with them. True, if any of them officially lets us know that the person wishing to leave is under material obligation to him (her), we shall reserve our decision until the matter is settled.

We have an agreement on legal assistance with the socialist countries — CEMA members — whereby a person moving to any of these states does not have to produce evidence of being under no material obligation to anyone. Should any claims arise, they are examined by a court of law in the country the person has settled in.

[Yelin] If a person wishing to leave the USSR fails to secure his relatives' permission to do so, he finds himself in a difficult position. What can he do about it! Can he have recourse to law!

[Kuznetsov] Legal action can be taken only against those who are under material obligation. A person requiring his relatives' consent to his leaving the country cannot settle the issue in court. He can't obtain such consent from them by legal action even if he is prepared to pay the sum they claim is due from him, because our courts do not examine such cases.... The Ministry of Justice, the Procurator's Office and the Supreme Court have as yet to find an acceptable solution to the problem.

[Yelin] Soviet citizens permanently resident abroad write to our magazine complaining that if the mother is the only next of kin to stay behind in the USSR, and there are no acquaintances to send an invitation, it is only possible to see the mother once a year. Why can't more frequent visits be allowed!

[Kuznetsov] Before January 1, visits to Soviet citizens permanently resident abroad and trips by such citizens home were allowed only once a year. By now this restriction has been lifted. A Soviet citizen resident abroad may be temporarily -- temporarily, mind you -- denied entry in exceptional cases only. Formalities have been simplified to a considerable extent, especially as regards the Soviet citizens resident in socialist countries. All it takes to invite a relative living in a European CEMA country is to file an application. No other papers are required. Invitation certificates are issued promptly. All the formalities involved in entering the USSR can be carried out by Soviet consulates.

[Yelin] Can't invitation certificates be dispensed with?

[Kuznetsov] Under bilateral agreements, this document must be produced when crossing the border.

[Yelin] Demanding an invitation certificate from a Soviet citizen who is leaving the USSR to reunite with his relatives seems a superfluous formality.

[Kuznetsov] It is not a formality. Such an invitation must be endorsed by the competent agencies of the country he wishes to settle in. In this way we get definite guarantees that the Soviet citizen in question will be provided with adequate housing and that he will be looked after -- in the early stages, at least. Moreover, this certificate ensures that after we have let him out the authorities of the other country will not prevent him entering it. This is important. Before being issued with exit papers, an individual has to give up his job and have his name struck off the housing register. No one will evict a citizen waiting for a foreign embassy to grant him an entrance visa. Nevertheless, the situation he finds himself in here is rather awkward: he may have to wait for some time without a job and, consequently, in difficult straits. Now if the invitation is certified, this expedites the handling of the case by the other side.

[Yelin] Have there ever been cases of your department issuing an exit visa, but the other side withholding an entrance visa?

[Kuznetsov] There have. For instance, citizen Ibrahimi and his family from Armenia were invited by his brother to take up permanent residence in the United States. We made up all the papers, but the U.S. Embassy was in no hurry to issue the Ibrahimis with an entrance visa, thus interfering with the reunification of close relatives. On the other hand, the same embassy keeps sending us official requests to issue exit visas to persons with no close relatives abroad.

[Yelin] Let us now get back to the problem of travel for personal reasons. You say the restrictions on the rate of such trips have been lifted. Supposing a man wishes to come over 20 times a year and is prepared to exchange the maximum permissible sum of money each time. Would the state agree to that?

[Kuznetsov] Money matters come within the terms of reference of the Ministry of Finance. Obviously, a solution has to be found to this problem. A number of countries, Poland, Hungary for instance, stipulate a certain sum of money to be exchanged by travellers abroad in the space of [a] year. Portugal, too, I was told, allows a definite sum of money to be exchanged for foreign currency a year. This sum could see a traveller through one trip to the United States and eight trips to Spain, for instance.

[Yelin] What if anyone is prepared to travel without any cash on him?

[Kuznetsov] He has the right to do so. Obviously, a daughter leaving to see her mother can safely carry no cash. But if you are going to stay with friends for a while -- well, not everyone, I think, will go without a penny to his name.

[Yelin] How long can one remain abroad?

[Kuznetsov] This is for the individual to decide on.

[Yelin] The following fact has evoked a great deal of well-justified discontent. A Soviet citizen resident abroad and coming to the USSR by invitation is supposed to enjoy equal rights with us. In fact, he could not even visit another city without notifying an agency of the Interior Ministry of his intention to do so.

[Kuznetsov] I should like to reassure our citizens: now, like all of us, they can travel wherever they wish when on a visit to this country.

[Yelin] While making out an invitation to a foreign citizen or applying for permission to go abroad on a foreigner's invitation, one has to answer the question "Where, when and under what circumstances did you meet?" This is rather humiliating, I think.

[Kuznetsov] This question will probably be removed, though there is nothing humiliating in it. I can explain why we ask it, though. By means of a questionnaire, or in an interview, we found out whether this was a real acquaintanceship or just a case of someone having "talked" a foreigner into sending an invitation.

[Yelin] Don't you think such practices come from faults in our exit procedures?

[Kuznetsov] To some extent you are right. Up to now there have only been two ways of leaving the USSR on private business: buying a place on a tour or securing an invitation. However, the system of guided tours cannot cater for all, while thousands upon thousands of people want to travel and see other countries. I think it's time we set up a special travel bureau offering its services to any Soviet citizen who wishes to visit some country or other.

[Yelin] Recently a group of former Soviet citizens was allowed to return to the USSR. Can they go back unhindered, if they want to?

[Kuznetsov] Some of them have applied for exit visas again, despite their recent protestations of strong attachment for the homeland. We handle their cases with utmost dispatch and whatever procrastinations occur are not through our fault. For instance, we promptly issued an exit visa to Mikhail Vinokur, who had decided to return to the United States. American embassy denied him an entrance visa, and he had to apply to the Dutch embassy.

[Yelin] Quite a few people who have left the USSR for Israel on their relatives' invitations now live in other countries. Until now this prevented them from inviting other members of their families to join them. Has anything changed in this respect?

[Kuznetsov] This problem has been solved, too. If a former Soviet citizen who has left for Israel lives in a third country with which the USSR maintains diplomatic relations, and has become a citizen of that country, he can send invitations to his relatives. The invitation will be considered in accordance with established procedure. Moreover, such an individual is free to come to the USSR to see his relatives and visit the graves of his dear ones.

[Yelin] Can a person who has left for Israel but settled, say, in Austria, invite a relative from the USSR for permanent residence?

[Kuznetsov] Yes, he can. Incidentally, I remember such people saying that Israel is the only country they wanted to live in -- only never to set foot on its soil. But this is certainly no concern of ours.

[Yelin] It happens sometimes that a person comes to the USSR on an invitation for a stay of three months, but a sudden emergency compels him to return home for a day or two. In this case he has to go through the entrance formalities all over again, because his entrance visa has been cancelled.

[Kuznetsov] We shall issue an exit visa and another entrance visa to such a person. And if he comes from a socialist country we shall extend a new invitation to him. The same procedure is applied when a foreigner comes to the Soviet Union to marry here. On filing the appropriate application with a registry office, he doesn't have to stay in the USSR until the day scheduled for the wedding. Our department will make arrangements for him to travel home and come back in time.

[Yelin] Having married a foreigner, one can find oneself in a tragic position. The department may refuse the Soviet citizen an exit visa, while the foreign citizen may be denied the right to live in a given town.... Such or similar situations arise fairly frequently.

[Kuznetsov] It is, of course, a tragedy when a man and wife cannot live together. But there may be serious grounds for denying a person an exit visa — say, his or her being privy to classified information. The problem is that marriage registration and exit procedures are governed by different laws. There are no obstacles to marrying foreigners. On the other hand, a Soviet citizen may not be free to leave the country, or a foreign citizen to reside here. We are prepared to explain to all those planning such a marriage what problems they could face as a result, so that they can soberly weigh all the pros and cons. All this, however, does not impose any restrictions whatsoever on the right of Soviet citizens to marry foreign nationals.

[Yelin] Taxes of 30 and 200 rubles are levied on Soviet citizens for exit visas to socialist and non-socialist countries, respectively. If a person intends to forgo Soviet citizenship, the taxes are increased to 50 and 500 rubles. Why such a differential? In general, aren't such high taxes at variance with international agreements?

[Kuznetsov] True enough, international agreements provide for a gradual reduction of these taxes so as to bring them down to a moderate level in proportion to the average monthly income.... Notably, those leaving to attend a funeral or to visit the grave of a close relative are exempted from the tax. Local fiscal bodies may grant exit tax exemptions (full or partial) in other cases as well.

[Yelin] Suppose an individual learns that his request for reunification with his family has been turned down. If he considers this decision unfair, to whom does he appeal?

[Kuznetsov] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet looks into complaints lodged by citizens against our department's decisions and revokes them if they prove to have been mistaken ones.

[Yelin] Have any of your decisions been revoked by the higher authority?

[Kuznetsov] They have, but not for being wrong. It was simply that some of the restrictions we had gone by had in the meantime become outdated or had been lifted, thus making a number of applicants eligible for exit visas.

This goes to show that the exit and entry procedure is being constantly improved in the Soviet Union, which accords with the process of a further democratization of our society. [Kuznetsov ends]

On the desk of the department head I saw questionnaries with many of the questions previously put to those leaving the country on private business or on invitation crossed out. That is good, but the problem is that the department staff have proved unprepared for the increase in the number of cases waiting to be dealt with. The constantly lengthening waiting lists in the local branches of the Visa and Registration Department threaten to frustrate the promises of expediting matters. What is to be done about it? To increase the staff or drastically cut the formalities?

GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO INCREASE

LD281735 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Text] The Soviet Government will increase allocations for its social programs, the deputy chairman of the national committee on construction projects, Leonid Bibin, told newsmen. The funds for building housing will rise. As a result, 60 million people will move into better flats in the current 5-year period. This considerably exceeds the number of flats built in the previous 5-year periods. Government allocations for the construction of schools, hospitals, clinics, and cultural centers will also increase.

MOSCOW LAW ENFORCEMENT SESSION VIEWS RESULTS

PM241025 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 87 p 2

[Unattributed report: "To Strengthen Law and Order"]

[Text] The results of work to strengthen socialist legality and law and order in the city during the first 6 months of 1987 were discussed at an enlarged session of the Moscow Gorispolkom's Internal Affairs Main Administration Collegium attended by party raykom secretaries and chiefs and party committee secretaries of rayon internal affairs administrations.

The report by P.S. Bogdanov, chief of the Moscow Gorispolkom's Internal Affairs Main Administration, noted the certain positive changes have taken place regarding the improvement of the moral situation in the city as a result of the implementation by party, soviet, and law enforcement organs of a package of measures, aimed at strengthening labor and social discipline.

The Moscow militia is learning to work under conditions of expanding democracy and openness. Party organizations in services and subunits are enhancing the responsibility of their staffers for the end results of work.

But the activity of internal affairs organs is still at the initial stage of restructuring and is having substantial effect on the improvement of the day-to-day situation in the city. Pressing cadres questions are not resolved promptly. There has been an increase of breaches of the law by adolescents. The number of thefts from apartments has increased. The struggle against drunkenness, alcoholism, drug addiction, and the acquisition of unearned incomes has slackened. The work by precinct militia inspectors remain ineffective regarding crime prevention. The observance of socialist legality is not always ensured.

The Main Administration Collegium still fails to ensure proper monitoring of the unconditional performance of its own decisions, and its work is inadequate regarding questions of coordinating the activity of services on the priority salients of the struggle against crime.

There has been a decline in the activeness of volunteer people's militia detachments and other public formations in the struggle against negative phenomena. The collegium session approved measures for the radical improvement of cadres, the strengthening of service discipline among militia staffers, and the improvement of their professional skills. It set the task of stepping up party-political influence on the state of affairs and improving the structure of services and subunits. Emphasis was placed on the need for the Moscow Gorispolkom to take decisive steps to improve the material and technical base of militia subunits.

The collegium session was addressed by Yu.A. Belyakov, second secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Taking part in the collegium session's work were V.I. Gladyshev, chief of the USSR MVD Political Directorate; A.I. Griyenko, instructor at the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; senior personnel from the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and the Moscow Gorispolkom; and leaders of Moscow City law enforcement organs.

PRAVDA: READERS 'PERPLEXED' BY FOCUS ON STALIN ERRORS

PM271421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 87 Second Edition p 3

[L. Kurin article under the rubric "Reading the Mail": "The People Will Tell the Truth"]

[Text] I was on a business trip recently. As usual -- especially lately -- there were a lot of discussions and a lot of questions which were not directly related to my editorial assignment. For example: "Do you not think that too much attention was paid to the wartime episode at Malaya Zemlya? [Reference to 1943 operation in which former Soviet leader Brezhnev took part and to which he devoted a volume of his memoirs] Is the episode all that important in the history of the Great Patriotic War?" I must admit that I was embarrassed, confused, and even taken aback. I was not embarrassed by the obviously open and deliberately pointed rhetoric of the question. I was not confused by the fact that this rhetoric was followed not by a question mark but by something like the sharp hook on which skilled anglers impale live bait. No. I was taken aback by the fact that someone -- voluntarily or involuntarily, wittingly or unwittingly -- was trying for some timeserving reason if not to erase then at least to disparage the feat of not just one man but thousands of people. I replied: The mass heroism of the infantrymen, seamen, and paratroopers deserves more than what has been said and written about them. We all owe an eternal debt to the fighters who gave their lives at Malaya Zemlya, at the Brest Fortress, at Smolensk, in the North Caucasus, and in Stalingrad. [paragraph continues]

Regardless of the juncture, regardless of how the particular military operation developed, regardless of who was in charge of it, regardless of our former and present attitudes toward a particular individual, even a very important one. A juncture, even in the positive and good sense of the word, is temporary and fleeting. Its life is at most a matter of years. But the memory of the people's feat is immortal and eternal.

Now I realize that my answer was too general. And my impression was that my answer failed to get through to the person who asked the "probing" question.

Later on, having returned to Moscow and the editorial office, I began, as usual, perusing the editorial mail. What a coincidence... One of the first letters I read was from Aleksandr Grigoryevich Shadrin, war and labor veteran from the city of Volzhskiy in Volgograd Oblast and himself a participant in the Malaya Zemlya fighting. Here is what he wrote: "At Malaya Zemlya I commanded a platoon of 120-mm mortars. Yes, we really went through the mill there: 2 or 3 air raids daily with 40-60 Junkers and Heinkels flying over our heads, under heavy artillery and mortar fire. We sat in the trenches, lousy, famished, often without water, food, and -- most importantly -- ammunition, because all this was delivered to us by sea and only at night. But we held on to that strip of land, small though it was, as its name implies. We held on to it by the skin of our teeth. Because it was Soviet land... Later I suffered a shrapnel wound in the left leg and, together with other wounded, was evacuated on a seiner by night to Bolshaya Zemlya and then to a hospital. I do not want you to think that I am after some sort of benefit or reward. No. I received all that I was entitled to. But what perturbs me is this. Now people no longer write about our political section chief [Brezhnev] and the period of stagnation and everything involved with it are justifiably criticized. Does this mean that our military efforts at Malaya Zemlya will therefore be forgotten, does it mean that the memory of those who remained there forever will be erased? Of course not. Please, do not take my bluntness and frankness amiss."

There you have a blunt and specific answer. I believe and I hope that it will get through to those who enjoy asking "tricky" questions.

And since we are talking about the war, I cannot fail to follow this at once with another letter. From another frontline fighter -- Vasiliy Petrovich Peshketov. He is 74 years old, lives in Denetsk, and has been a party member since 1937. He fought in Odessa, Sevastopol, the Caucasus, Stalingrad, and other -- as he puts it -- "hot spots." Many a time he was with the attacking forces. Many a time he shouted: "For the motherland, for Stalin!" And now he writes: "How is it possible to have the slightest doubt about the sincerity of these words? Or to think: Maybe they never existed, maybe someone invented them... Yes, we did shout these words when we rushed out of the trenches. So should we be condemned now for shouting them? Even by hints and insinuation. Yet such hints appeared recently in a reputable publication intended for the working class. It is strange. It said that Stalin was no military leader. That is a matter for the author and the newspaper that said this. One could argue with them on this point. But there is something that is beyond all argument: Not even the slightest aspersion must be cast like this, as an aside in passing, on those who marched onto the attack, even if only once."

Let us read on: "Now, at a time of revolutionary restructuring of our life, the thirst for truth, the thirst for veracity, the thirst for authenticity is particularly perceptible. The people want to and must know everything and consciously judge everything. This applies both to contemporary problems and to our society's history. In both spheres we need the truth. Not half-truths. It is aptly said that half-truths are worse than deception. So why are such deceptions allowed to appear in the pages of reputable press organs?

Maybe the veteran is exaggerating and overgeneralizing? Judging by the mail, no -- he is not exaggerating at all. A big bundle of letters lies on the editorial office desk, and their authors ask roughly the same questions, but in a broader context. Moreover, they refer to numerous press publications which, in one way or another, have tried to discuss the question of the personality cult in an overemotional and overly sweeping way. And consequently these letters received by PRAVDA ask perplexed questions. How is it possible to reduce ambiguous, heterogeneous, contradictory, and disparate phenomena, events, episodes, and facts to a common denominator and to forcibly squeeze them into a single formula -- the "personality cult"? How is it possible to decry the industrialization of the country, the collectivization of agriculture, the cultural revolution, the Great Patriotic War, and the postwar restoration of the national economy in the same breath as the errors, negative phenomena, crimes, and violations of socialist legality and Leninist norms of party life? How is it possible to reduce entire generations and people's fates to a common denominator, depriving them of ideals? And what about our daring, our enthusiasm, our youth, our songs? Are they to be discarded as well?... These perplexed questions are reasonably asked by Muscovites G. Gusev, I. Chechil, and V. Koronev, A. Novikov from Kiev, M. Nechiporuk from the city of Vladimir-Volynskiy, G. Yegizaryan from Kirovakan, Leningraders V. Maksimova and V. Borodenko, F. Mavrin from Volgograd, V. Lazarev and V. Mitroshin from the Crimea, A. Golenkov, M. Alekseyev, and M. Mishkin (Moscow Oblast), and other readers. How could these questions, which are not the product of idle curiosity, be answered? Help arrived in the form of a letter from Georgiy Vasilyevich Matveyets. His letter supplies the answer. A specific, graphic, and clear answer. Here is an excerpt from his letter: "Dneproges was built before my very eyes. The blast furnaces of Zaporozhstal and the blocks of the Dneprovskiy Aluminum Plant rose out of the fields and the steppes. My relatives worked using combines from the 'Kommunar' Plant. We schoolchildren took part in subbotniks at construction sites and enterprises. We witnessed the building of socialism in our country. Our hearts and minds were molded in this atmosphere of satisfaction with our ordinary working life. This is not some beautiful mirage. This is real life. Interesting, exciting, romantic life. Romanticism was part of life itself. All that -- the 5-year plans, Stakhanov, the success of the kolkhoz peasantry, the flights of Gromov and Chkalov, the 'Chelyuskin' epic, the drift expedition by Papanin and his comrades, and many others -- really happened. And Soviet people did it not out of fear but in conscience. People were inspired by the great idea. It mobilized them. They dashed ahead. They hurried, outpacing time. They lived without pausing for breath. It was a time when fairy tales actually became reality. This is no idealization. This is the reality of our life. That was the actual and heroic reality of Soviet people and it cannot be erased by any miscalculations, errors, and even crimes on the part of one man, even though he may have worn the uniform of a generalissimo. The life of millions of Soviet people cannot be reduced to him alone. It seems to me that those who are denigrating our history in such a fashion have no sense of respect or love for their country and their people, no sense of compassion for their delusions, misfortunes, sad mistakes, and tragedies, which cost us so dearly, because behind them lie the lives of thousands of people."

What can be added to this sincere confession? Not very much. Matveyets' father, a shock worker and fitter, was an innocent victim of repression in 1937, like the fathers of many of his contemporaries. This was a real tragedy for his adolescent son. It shook him, but it did not break him, did not embitter him. Why not? The answer is simple: "You cannot lose your reason and your feeling of love for the society which educated you, the motherland which raised you, and the people of whom you are a part." This is how the letter ends.

And here are a few lines from a letter by Nikolay Grigoryevich Belousov, war and labor veteran and engineer at the Kartaly locomotive depot: "I am happy to have lived through many hard years in my great country, which proved equal to very hard ordeals,

equal to the most daring plans and dreams. I saw that for myself. I am happy to belong to the Communist Party, which has brought the Soviet people through all the ordeals. I am happy that my children have grown up to become good people. They all work at jobs they like and have comfortable apartments. And the old woman and I cannot complain."

What thoughts come to mind when you read human documents which essentially interpret history, with all its misfortunes, adversities, and successes, in a simple and everyday fashion? History should be neither embellished nor sullied. It is impossible to rewrite history, to amend parts of it, to delete something from it or add something to it, to erase parts of it. History is not a slate. What happened happened. So there cannot even be any question of another rewriting of the history of society, the state, and the party to conform with the current juncture. Times have changed. It is a question of something else -- the need to perceive, interpret, and analyze the past in its entirety and in all its dialectical contradictions. To rise above our own grudges, emotions, subjective views, and moods. To rise above them and measure the path that has been traveled not by personal yardsticks but by the great yardstick of the people's life.

A meeting with leaders of mass news media and creative unions was held recently in the CPSU Central Committee. A precise and clear position was elaborated and defined there. It was formulated in M.S. Gorbachev's summing up:

"We never can or should forgive or justify what happened in 1937-1938. Never. Those who were in power at that time are responsible for this. But this, comrades, does not diminish all that we have today, all that the party and the people accomplished while undergoing those trials. The losses were grave and great, we know the result of 1937-38, how this hit cadres in the party and among the intelligentsia and military cadres. Nonetheless, we must perceive the enormous force embodies in socialism and in our system which withstood all that, joined battle with Nazism, and emerged victorious. This is why when speaking of our 70th anniversary we must speak with pride in our great people, their history, and their feat.

"We speak the truth and nothing but the truth. We are proud of every day we have lived. And every day is precious for us, even when it was extremely difficult. Because this is what the school of history taught us, these were our historical lessons. We all lived through all that. So we cannot allow any disrespectful attitude toward our people, toward the generations that lived through all that and brought the country to where it is today."

There is only one conclusion from this clear and precise position: On the eve of the Great October's 70th anniversary it is necessary to write as vividly as possible about our great revolution, the professional revolutionaries, and those who built socialism and withstood the Great Patriotic War. This is very important. And it is even more important to let workers, peasants, and representatives of the Soviet intelligentsia, all those who were born of October, speak out. They will tell us for whose sake the October revolution was accomplished, what foundations of social life were laid by October's victory, and how Great October is being continued by our deeds today. They will tell us sincerely, honestly, from the bottom of their hearts. How many such letters have arrived since the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum! Sharp and benevolent letters, harsh and tender letters, indignant and loving letters, proud and modest letters. These are letters from the heart about the most important matters. The very nature of the mail and content of the letters gave birth to the rubric "Thoughts on the Most Important Matters," which our newspaper has been featuring for 6 months now. And it will continue to feature it.

There is one decisive force -- the people. Everything comes from the people and returns to the people. And the people will tell the truth.

RSFSR CONSUMER SERVICES MINISTRY CRITICIZED

PM281413 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Jul 87 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] The RSFSR Prosecutor's Office and specialists have investigated the execution of laws aimed at safeguarding socialist property and ensuring state discipline in the RSFSR Ministry of Consumer Services. It has been established that violations of the above legislation are widespread at many enterprises and organizations in the sector. In 1986 approximately 4,000 workers in the republic's consumer services sphere embezzled state property and were involved in taking bribes and other mercenary crimes.

There have been cases of embezzlement and overreporting in the Moscow Oblispolkom Consumer Services Administration for several years. Administration chiefs A.V. Krylov and V.K. Makarov have systematically accepted bribes from their subordinates for amending plans, allocating additional funds, and other forms of patronage. Workers at the Stavropol "Rassvet" Production Association for the Repair and Manufacture of Woollen Garments have long been embezzling materials and capital equipment and overreporting in their state accounts. Criminal charges have been brought against 40 officials and materially responsible persons.

The RSFSR Ministry of Consumer Services has failed to restructure its work in light of the requirements of the 20 November 1986 CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Reinforcing Socialist Legality and Law and Order and Improving Safeguards for Citizens Rights and Legal Interests." The system of measures to combat abuses at consumer services enterprises is declamatory and has absolutely no effect on ensuring legality in this sector. The ministry has essentially withdrawn from its management of organizations subject to dual jurisdiction, despite the fact that these enterprises account for as much as 98 percent of all losses caused by shortfalls and embezzlement every year.

The ministry has also failed to restructure its cadre policy. Cases of failure to observe party principles in the selection of managers, materially responsible workers, auditors, and accountants are still being brought to light practically everywhere.

Due attention is not being given to the questions of improving the quality of goods and services provided for the population. Last year USSR State Standards Committee bodies struck off R2.6 million from plan fulfillment reports filed by enterprises for their poor response to orders and the production of substandard consumer goods.

The squandering of material values and breaches of state discipline at many consumer services enterprises have occurred as a result of serious shortcomings in the organization of accounting, control and auditing, and legal work. Auditor staffing levels are below the norm and turnover is high. At one in three enterprises there is no annual audit. The organization of control and auditing work is unsatisfactory within the RSFSR Ministry of Consumer Services itself.

The ministry's legal service does not properly monitor either the correct, productive use of legal resources in efforts to combat infringements of the law in the economic activity of enterprises and organizations, or loss compensation. At the same time, arrears standing at millions of rubles in terms of shortfalls and embezzlements increase with every year.

In work to eradicate violations of the law and the failure to safeguard socialist property and observe state discipline only a minor role is played by the ministry leadership and collegium. Many cases of embezzlement, overreporting, bribe-taking, and breaches of state discipline are not given a prompt, sharp, principled appraisal by them.

Efforts to combat overreporting in state accunts are unsatisfactory. Overreporting is discovered by statistical bodies every year at virtually one in three enterprises inspected.

A report discussed at an enlarged session of the ministry collegium and based on the results of the checks made has been submitted to the RSFSR minister of consumer services. A program of measures has been approved that is aimed at increasing safeguards for socialist property within the consumer services system and strengthening state discipline.

TV PROGRAM TO FEATURE WRITER YURIY GERMAN

PM281319 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 7

[T. Danilova report under the rubric "Premiere": "Never Acted Against His Conscience"]

[Excerpts] On Tuesday 28 July Central Television's First Program will tell of Yuriy German, the writer and man, for the first time.

"It is probably possible to lead a tedious existence for 90 years, but it is also possible to live happily for 57 years, as he did, although there were tremendously upleasant things in his life," movie director Aleksey German said. "My father was a man of unique abilities but realized his talent by barely 7 or 10 percent. His was a rather tragic story..." [passage omitted]

Writer Lev Levin: "We became friends, and our friendship was destined to stand a very grave test. I was expelled from the Writers Union along with Olga Berggolts and critic Yefim Dobin. The next day my telephone rang, and a quite 'unconcerned' German asked: 'What are you doing there?' And at once, without any warning, he said that his car would stop outside my gate at the appointed hour... We drove to a writer's dacha in the hamlet of Aleksandrovskoye, where we began to live happily... Perhaps someone will say now that, goodness knows, it was no great feat to put up a friend who had gotten into trouble, but it will not seem so to someone who remembers those memorable times..."

"There were ups and downs all the time in Yuriy Pavlovich's [German's] life," Tatyana Aleksandrovna, the writer's widow, recalled. "Shortly after the war he published in LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA a laudatory article on Zoshchenko's 'Croissant' -- he liked the story very much. Some time later a devastating resolution appeared which destroyed Zoshchenko and Akhmatova and named Yuriy German as Zoshchenko's chief eulogizer. Then there was a session in the Tavricheskiy Palace, chaired by Zhdanov. Yura [German] went there, and no one greeted him. He sat down, but the seat next to him remained empty. He was saved by Zhdanov himself, who spoke highly of him... But in 1948 there were again difficulties -- [he earned] the Stalin Prize for the sketch about Pirogov, but he was accused of cosmopolitanism for the story 'Lieutenant Colonel of the Medical Service...'"

Writer and surgeon Yuriy Krelin: "The father and son were constantly arguing and disagreeing with each other. But that intellectual tension of their arguments is expressed in Aleksey's movies on his father's subjects. This is, as it were, the continuation of those arguments, the continuation of Yuriy Pavlovich in life, in Lesha [Aleksey]..."

LATVIAN DISSIDENT SILARAUPS ARRIVES IN VIENNA

AU271128 Paris AFP in English 2113 GMT 26 Jul 87

[Text] Vienna, July 26 (AFP) -- Latvian dissident Roland Silaraups, recently released from a Soviet prison on condition that he emigrate to the West, arrived here Sunday.

Mr. Silaraups, 21, was arrested for having organised a nationalist demonstration in Riga, the capital of Soviet Latvia, on June 14 as head of the Latvian human rights group Helsinki 86.

It was intended to commemorate the deplacement of thousands of Latvians in 1941 under Soviet occupation.

After he was arrested Soviet authorities made him sign a document that he would emigrate to the West in exchange for his release.

Mr. Silaraups had already been sentenced to five years in work camp and two years of internal exile for distributing pamphlets on the situation in his home state.

He said on his arrival here that even though he was now in the West he intended to continue his work for human rights in Latvia adding that Janis Barkans was the new leader of Helsinki 86.

Mr. Silaraups, who wants to settle in West Germany, said Soviet authorities promised that his mother, sister and two nieces would be allowed to emigrate.

NAZI WAR CRIMINAL FEDOR FEDORENKO EXECUTED

LD271444 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 27 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS -- The death sentence passed in June 1986 by the Crimean Regional Court (Soviet Ukraine) on the Nazi war criminal, SS-man Fedor Fedorenko, who was deported to the USSR from the United States in 1984, has been carried out.

Fedorenko surrendered to the Hitlerites in 1941 two weeks after the beginning of the war. After special training he served from August 1942 in the "Sonderkommand SS" of the Treblinka death camp on the territory of Poland. Fedorenko personally took part in executions, drove people into gas chambers. This command with Fedorenko's participation destroyed at least 800,000 people.

Fedorenko concealed his Nazi past and in 1949 fled to the United States. His name was on the list of 150 persons on which the Procurator's Office has provided materials to the United States judiciary during the past ten years. It was only in 1984 that on decision of an American court Fedorenko was deported to the USSR.

CPSU CRITICIZES KUYBYSHEV WINTER PREPARATIONS

PM241201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 87 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of "The Work of Kuybyshev Oblast's Party, Soviet, and Economic Organs in Preparing Enterprises, Construction Sites, Transport, Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, and Municipal Services for the 1987-1988 Fall and Winter Period."

The resolution which was adopted notes that serious shortcomings occurred in Kuybyshev Oblast's preparations for last winter. The power industry and municipal services are in a state of neglect. Heating systems have been out of commission, transport has been disrupted, and there have been breakdowns in electricity supplies to agriculture. The lag which was allowed to build up in industrial production during January-February 1987 has still not been made up.

The CPSU Obkom (Comrade Muravyev), the Oblispolkom (Comrade Pogodin), and the leaders of economic organs failed to draw the appropriate conclusions from last winter's lessons and, as before, they are paying insufficient attention to preparations for the fall and winter of 1987-1988.

The lack of strict party control is resulting in the wrecking of schedules for equipment repairs and reorganization [pereklad] of worn-out heat supply systems and in unsatisfactory work at power supply project construction sites. For example, a boiler house with an hourly capacity of 120 gigacalories has been under construction in the city of Chapayev since 1980.

Instead of engaging in lively organizational work, the oblispolkom and its administrations pass resolutions and issue written instructions. Plans for capital repairs to housing, municipal services projects, and the social sphere are not fulfilled. Supplies of construction materials and fuel to citizens with their own privately owned homes are unsatisfactory.

The road network in the city of Kuybyshev is in a poor state and repairs to streetcar tracks are dragging on. Operational maintenance services and emergency services are inadequate. The switch of motor transport to gas fuel is progressing only slowly.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are lagging in performing repair work on agricultural and road machinery, boiler houses, workshops, stockraising premises, feed shops, and other facilities, while feed procurement is progressing only slowly. Less than 10 percent of farms' needs for storage facilities for hay and root crop feeds are being satisfied.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification tolerates the fact that power supply development lags behind the needs of industry, agriculture, and the social sphere, and is failing to take the measures necessary for the retooling of TETS's. The Bezymyanskaya, Syzranskaya, and Novokuybyshevskaya TETS's are operating erratically.

Pre-winter work on the Kuybyshev Railroad (Comrade Poddavashkin) is progressing with delays, especially as regards repairs to tracks, rolling stock, and technological equipment and the restoration of snowplows and snow-clearing equipment. [paragraph continues]

There are delays in the preparation of sidings and freight car unloading equipment at the Tolyatti TETS, the "Kuybyshevfosfor" Production Association, and many other enterprises.

There are numerous instances where proper concern is not being shown for people employed in the power industry, municipal services, and transport: There is a shortage of seating capacity in cafeterias, food preparation standards are poor, and there are not enough shower rooms, clothes-drying rooms, and other elementary conveniences.

The CPSU Central Committee drew the attention of the Kuybyshev CPSU Obkom Bureau and the Kuybyshev Oblispolkom, and of Obkom First Secretary Comrade Muravyev and Oblispolkom Chairman Comrade Pogodin personally, to the intolerable delays in launching work on preparing the national economy for the fall and winter of 1987-1988 and demanded that they take exhaustive measures to eliminate the existing shortcomings.

Preparations for uninterrupted work by boiler rooms, production and consumer services premises, housing, hospitals, preschool institutions, and rural schools under winter conditions must be completed in a well organized fashion. It is necessary to ensure greater reliability of power supplies, to lay in the necessary stocks of fuel and of raw and semifinished materials, to repair in good time the machinery, equipment, and production premises, and to improve transport work. Farms' existing reserves and potential must be mobilized for laying in feed stocks.

The oblispolkom and the RSFSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services have been instructed to implement measures to enhance the stability of work in housing, municipal services, and social sphere projects. Strict monitoring must be introduced for the completion of pre-winter preventive and repair work at all installations, regardless of their departmental subordination. Questions of fuel and construction material supplies to the population must be fully solved. Deputies' commissions, house committees, and the public must be more broadly involved in organizing and monitoring preparations for the winter. Party committees must give the keenest appraisal of instances of bureaucratism and indifference to working people's needs and demands.

The CPSU Central Committee drew to the notice of Comrade Mayorets, USSR minister of power and electrification, the insufficient attention which is being given to ensuring proper technical conditions at several power stations in the Kuybyshev power supply system, the poor reliability of these stations, and the inadequate preparation for the fall and winter period and demanded that all work to guarantee uninterrupted power supplies to consumers be complete before the onset of the cold weather.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the USSR Ministry of Construction in Southern Areas of the USSR were instructed to elaborate and implement a long-term program for the reconstruction and retooling of electric power stations, the further development of the "Kuybyshevenergo" System, and the expanded construction of housing and social, cultural, and consumer services establishments for power industry workers in the oblast.

The party obkom and the oblispolkom must ensure the decisive improvement of work by all types of transport. In conjunction with the USSR Ministry of Railways, they must aim for the unconditional fulfillment of set targets for shipments of petroleum products and coal and for the laying in of winter stocks of fuel and raw and semifinished materials at enterprises and warehouses. Prompt preparations for the winter must be carried out as regards tracks, locomotives and cars, snowplows and snow-clearing equipment, facilities for warming up frozen freight, car dumpers, and railroad stations and station platforms.

Particular attention must be given to prompt preparations for the winter operation of the city's passenger transport, the proper maintenance of rolling stock, the acceleration of repairs to streetcar tracks and the city's streets and main roads, and the improvement of the standard of mechanization of snow-clearing operations.

The organizational work by party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and soviet and economic organs must be directed toward stepping up savings of all types of fuel and energy at every enterprise, kolkhoz, and sovkhoz and in cities and population centers.

The Kuybyshev Oblispolkom, together with the ministries concerned, must elaborate a general plan for the oblast's heat supplies and adopt it according to established procedures. A special service must be set up to perform work connected with the balance between the production and consumption of fuel and energy resources and with repairs and restoration operations.

The party obkom has been instructed to constantly orient mass news media toward the regular coverage and critical analysis of progress in the preparation of enterprises and organizations for work during the fall and winter period, of the state of the fulfillment of socialist pledges for savings of fuel and energy resources, and of the observance of set energy consumption limits by enterprise collectives.

The CPSU Central Committee has asked the union republic Communist Party Central Committees and Councils of Ministers, the party obkoms and kraykoms, and the oblispolkoms and krayispolkoms teo immediately and strictly examine the progress in carrying out pre-winter work and to implement a package of measures to ensure stable work by the economies of republics, krays, and oblasts, the reliable operation of municipal and consumer services enterprises, and the satisfaction of the population's essential requirements.

PROGRESS OF PAPER INDUSTRY RETOOLING CRITICIZED

PM211117 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Jul 87 Second Edition p 3

[Article by V. Arkhipov, deputy chief of department at the USSR People's Control Committee, and G. Piskarev, inspector at the USSR People's Control Committee, under the rubric "Combat Economic Mismanagement": "A Billion for Inertia"]

[Text] It is well known that only 70 percent of the national economy's need for newsprint is satisfied, and the corresponding figures are 60 percent for cardboard and only... 8 percent for sanitary-hygiene paper.

It is also well known that the shortfall is made up by purchases abroad. Each year we spend vast sums of foreign currency rubles for this purpose. Despite the size of our material base, despite the size of our forests! Why is that? Because of poor technology and the backwardness and low productivity of Soviet-made equipment used by the pulp and paper industry enterprises. This is the conclusion drawn by USSR People's Control Committee personnel who inspected the sector's work.

About one-half of the country's pool of papermaking machines has been in service for more than 50 years! And instead of retooling its plants, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry is, just as in the past, banking on extensive factors: The construction of new projects and the expansion of old ones.

And yet retooling is impossible without the introduction of new machines. The USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building is the umbrella ministry for the production of equipment for the pulp and paper industry. It has everything: Base, cadres, resources. But the utilization of capacities for that specific purpose is less than 70 percent, and plans for equipment modernization are wrecked. For example, as a result of this, the planned increase of capacities for the production of an additional 2,500 tonnes of filter paper which is in short supply and of 20 million square meters of corrugated cardboard was frustrated.

True enough, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry has allocated almost R1.5 billion for the reconstruction of plants during the 12th 5-year plan period. But even any new equipment that is purchased is not promptly installed, and its output is below the planned indicators. Advanced wood chip processing units are standing idle at the Kotlas pulp and paper combine and the "Dallesprom" Association, equipment costing about R4 billion is not being used at the Perm, Krasnoyarsk, and Kzyl-Orda combines. The reasons for this are economic mismanagement, lack of proper monitoring, and negligence.

The papermaking machine building plants, which switched to full economic accountability [khozraschet] and self-financing this year have still not produced the expected effect. There has been no restructuring of economic activity there. And even worse, even under the new conditions enterprises resort to the flawed practice of concealing production capacities to obtain a downward revision of plans. This year, for example, the downward revision of plans amounted to more than R25 million on just the five plants inspected.

The restructuring of work is also proceeding extremely slowly and clumsily at the ministry's scientific research institutes which design papermaking equipment -- the Central Scientific Research Institute for Paper Industry Machine Building and the Scientific Research Institute for Pulp Industry Machine Building. Only one-fifth of research work on the institutes' plans is oriented toward the development of new-generation machines. In view of this it is no surprise that the last 25 years the Central Scientific Research Institute for Paper Industry Machine Building, for example, failed to produce a single papermaking machine which would meet the standards of the best models made abroad. And as for the articles which were given top quality grading even at the planning stage, they simply fail to achieve the planned indicators through design faults and incomplete work, and at times prove altogether unfit for work. By way of an example, this is the 5th year running that debugging work is being done on machines at the Zhidachov pulp and paper combine, a sum of more than R3 million has been spent, and the expected results have still not been produced. The development of many units takes 5-8 years, which is 2-3 times more than the normative allows. Despite all this, the institutes themselves are in no way worried. Is the economic effect from the introduction of new equipment inadequate? Never mind. We will inflate the figures. During the last 2 years the Scientific Research Institute for Pulp and Paper Machine Building, for example, inflated its figures by R3 million.

Meanwhile, the leaders of the Ministries of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and of the Timber, Pulp, and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, with the connivance of the USSR Gosplan, display inertia and irresponsibility in the utilization of existing potential and prefer, as before, to purchase technological equipment abroad.

It is, of course, much more pleasant to do business with firms abroad. No troubles, no worries. Just one negative point: This has to be paid for in gold. In the last 5-year plan period alone the pursuit of imported equipment and the purchase of pulp and paper products abroad cost the state several billion rubles...

The inertia of thinking has great strength. As we can see, its cost is just as great. Having made a principled assessment of the situation, the USSR People's Control Committee instructed V. Lukyanenko, USSR minister of chemical and petroleum machine building, and M. Busygin, USSR minister of the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry, to eliminate the shortcomings which have been revealed and outline as soon as possible measures to develop and assimilate advanced types of equipment for the reconstruction and retooling of the pulp and paper industry.

ACADEMICIAN ON LENIN'S COOPERATIVE IDEAS

OW241224 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0050 GMT 19 Jul 87

[From the "Rural Hour" program; Academician A.A. Nikonov, chairman of the V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, VASKNL, speaking in the foyer of the academy following the recent scientific-practical conference dealing with Lenin's ideas on cooperatives, and their uses under contemporary conditions]

[Text] A moment has now arrived when our economy as a whole, as well as its agrarian sector and its agro-industrial complex, is changing over to a fundamentally new basis of management and leadership. We are speaking about consistent economic accountability, about implementing the food tax [prodovolstvennyy nalog]; we are speaking about cooperation in the broadest possible meaning of the word. Not only about cooperative enterprises but about cooperation in all areas of economic activity: cooperation in work, cooperation in relations of agriculture with other areas of the economy, and about the deep principles of cooperation in the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and work collectives.

Lenin is the creator of the cooperative plan. He not only worked out its theory but also organized its implementation after 1921 -- in fact, immediately after the formation of the Soviet Government. This process was interrupted by the Civil War, but as soon as the opportunity presented itself to take up peaceful work, Lenin's cooperative plan was put into effect. It was then built on a diversity of cooperative forms. It was built on the basis of deep democracy, free choice, and market principles in the creation of the cooperative. Not by orders from above, but via initiatives from below. Moreover, it was based on full equality between consenting parties. At that time the diversity of forms was very broad and plentiful: consumer cooperatives, food and retail cooperatives, and cooperatives for the treatment of products, use of equipment, in the breeding industry, and in land reclamation. In other words, everything which was beyond the capabilities of a peasant holding was placed on a cooperative basis. The peasant was preserved as private entity, as a producer of goods, while everything else was provided by the cooperative. That is, within the cooperative principle, two beginnings developed simultaneously -- the advantages in technological and economic terms of a large scale enterprises, and the initiative and responsible approach of a peasant-boss.

The realization of Lenin's cooperative plan was, until the end of the twenties, exceptionally profitable. If we were to take this time span, which also coincided with the New Economic Policy which was created for cooperatives and not the other way around, the yearly increase in the volume of goods amounted to 10 percent. A 10 percent yearly increase is a fantastic growth rate.

Unfortunately, toward the end of the twenties, the cooperative movement was put aside. All forms of cooperatives were closed down and eliminated except the one form of cooperative production -- the kolkhoz -- and the consumer cooperatives. Sometime later, even the consumer cooperatives were closed down and eliminated. These used to unite all branches, both kolkhoz and private individuals.

The participants in our conference today are speaking with great enthusiasm about how to give a boost to the realization of Lenin's ideas, how best to achieve the historic decisions of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Both science and practice provide us with a multitude of convincing examples that all of this is attainable. All of this is possible. It is possible to achieve a breakthrough, even though for many decades bureaucratic management of the economy has ruined a great deal. In the first place, it ruined the people. But vital forces do exist in kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and in science. And these are now making their presence felt.

Our academy, for a great many years, has been devoted to technical problems -- soil studies, livestock, mechanization, reclamation, and so on. All this is certainly necessary, and we will continue our study in these areas. But there is an immutable truth: no equipment, not the best types of seeds or the cleverest technical solutions, will lead to anything if there are no interested people who are qualified and enthusiastic about their work. If this is lacking, then all else is futile. That is why we are placing particular emphasis on socioeconomic problems. And it is this that is now causing such great and enthusiastic discussion.

PRAVDA 'BUSINESS CLUB' DISCUSSES REFORM LEVERS

PM271201 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 July 1987 Second Edition carries on page 2 under the headline "The Lever of Radical Reform. Enhancing the Role of Labor and Material Normatives in the New System of Management" a full-page feature on the latest session of the PRAVDA "Business Club" chaired by D. Valovoy and V. Goncharov and attended by "representatives of central economic departments, heads of enterprises, scientists, and specialists." Individual contributions to the discussion, which centered on the mobilizing role of labor and material incentives in enhancing production efficiency, are quoted. Participants criticize the old system under which prices were fixed on the basis of individual expenditure of material and labor resources, which varied from enterprise to enterprise, whereby increased expenditure of these resources was simply absorbed in the price and frequently presented as an increase in output sales. This, they assert, encouraged wastefulness. Participants advocate as a remedy technically substantiated normatives for the labor- and materials-intensiveness of products to be approved by the product designers. A Gosplan official sums up the debate by saying: "The norm, ultimately, should be a yardstick for labor, not a lever for increasing wages."

Editorial comment presented in a boxed item under the headline "Conclusions and Proposals" concludes the feature. It reads:

"The session's participants were unanimous in the view that progressive labor and material normatives must become the scientifically substantiated yardstick for socially necessary labor expenditure. The new law on the enterprise states that the main task is to ensure the comprehensive satisfaction of social needs with minimum expenditure. Prices based on cost-cutting measures are essential for the successful implementation of this law. It is proposed to base them on progressive normatives for the expenditure of material and labor resources and a uniform norm for profitability. This is a complex task but it should be resolved by the end of the 5-year plan. [paragraph continues]

In conditions of the cost-cutting management mechanism it is more expedient to use total cost indicators, including net output options, as a basis for calculation. The artificial inflation of the said indicators is like overstating the mileage to obtain higher wages, selling off the unused gasoline, and claiming a bonus for above-plan mileage to boot.

"It is necessary to switch to the normative method of planning as soon as possible, without putting it off, without postponing it until later. This is the road to the cost-cutting management mechanism. In this context the session's participants referred repeatedly to the USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution 'On measures to improve labor norm-setting in the national economy' which proposed that labor-intensiveness be introduced as an indicator for new types of output. It is also necessary to set targets for the materials-intensiveness, metal-intensiveness, and energy-intensiveness of goods, especially per unit of end product.

"Many examples were cited during the session to illustrate how mismanagement and wastefulness at local level are absorbed in the cost price of output and are, alas, frequently passed on to the consumer in the price of the article. Thus the consumer who buys a given machine, tool, or combine is paying for other people's sins from his own pocket. The existing norms for expenditure at enterprises are at present as a rule calculated with a wide margin or overgenerously altogether.

"Participants quoted many examples illustrating that the same articles, produced at different enterprises, require, for instance, a different labor expenditure. As a result staffing or labor productivity are overstated. And the 'Business Club' session participants correctly noted that the improvement of norm-setting must become one of the key spheres of resource-saving.

"A well-known party and government resolution on saving material resources states that it is necessary to lower 'the normatives for the expenditure of the most important types of raw and other materials in physical terms per unit of output.' However, a subsequent instruction recommends that savings be determined by comparing the actual expenditure of resources with the level of expenditure during the preceding period, and compared not per unit of output but per thousand or million rubles of marketable output. In other words even in the new conditions the method of expenditure of materials from the 'common purse' per ruble of gross output is preserved. As a result a wasteful use of resources reflected as a rapid growth of output volume in rubles continues to appear in the accounts as efficiency.

"In order to ensure a better computation of labor expenditure, the session participants take the view that it is possible to have three types of labor-intensiveness per unit of output: a fixed-limit labor-intensiveness for the designer of the product, a rated labor-intensiveness to be applied at enterprises during the first 2-3 years, and, finally, normative labor-intensiveness. The rated labor-intensiveness must be based on progressive targets and compel production collectives to rapidly avail themselves of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and progressive experience. The struggle to achieve rated labor-intensiveness must become the main objective of socialist competition. However, it must be sensible. Efforts to improve output quality must not be frustrated by attempts to save labor on individual operations.

"The widespread introduction of progressive normatives in management practice will make it possible to assess enterprises' potential and reserves more thoroughly and to gain a better awareness of how the allocated resources are being utilized on the spot. Progressive normatives make it possible to adopt a new approach to the analysis of the activity of every labor collective.

"Savings of material resources must be determined by multiplying the goods actually produced in physical terms by the material expenditure norm and comparing the result with the set rate.

"It was correctly emphasized at the session that it is not a question of pitting the normative method of management against the course of the development of commodity-money relations which is being implemented in the country, but of their inseparable unity. The factors by means of which profitability is raised at enterprises, or the fact whether output prices are going up or down, or the rate at which labor productivity increases and the objectivity of indicators for measuring it are by no means unimportant for the socialist society.

"Progressive normatives are reliable levers of our acceleration and we must, we are obliged to avail ourselves of them and use them to maximum effect."

DEFENSE MINISTER YAZOV ISSUES NAVY DAY ORDER

PM281505 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 87 First Edition p 1

[USSR Defense Ministry Order of the Day No 199]

[Text] USSR Minister of Defense Order of the Day No 199, 26 July 1987, Moscow.

Comrade sailors, soldiers, petty officers, and sergeants!
Comrade warrant officers and ensigns!
Comrade officers, admirals, and generals!
Comrade shipbuilders, ship repair workers, and defense industry workers!
Comrade veterans of the Navy!

Our country and its Armed Forces are today celebrating USSR Navy Day.

Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen are celebrating this nationwide holiday in an atmosphere of the truly revolutionary restructuring of all spheres of our life and of intensive labor to fulfill the historic decisions of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee January and June (1987) Plenums. Army and Navy servicemen have perceived as guidance to action the party's directive on working in the new way, assessing the situation objectively, and drawing from it practical conclusions on strengthening the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might.

In implementing the CPSU Central Committee's demands on the resolute enhancement of combat readiness and consolidation of military discipline, Navy personnel are directing their efforts toward comprehensively improving organization and performance and ensuring that units and ships are constantly capable of nipping in the bud all encroachments on the Soviet state's sovereignty. The skill of military mariners is being improved during combat and political training, exercises, and sea voyages. Socialist competition in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution is gaining momentum.

In conditions of persisting international tension and the continuing build up of the combat potential of the imperialist states headed by the United States, there is no task more important or fundamental than further increasing vigilance, raising the standard of troop management, and improving readiness for determined actions to defend the socialist fatherland.

The Navy, within the USSR Armed Forces, reliably ensures the security of our motherland and the socialist community countries.

I greet and congratulate you on the holiday -- USSR Navy Day!

I wish Navy personnel further successes in combat and political training and express the confidence that Navy servicemen will continue to steadfastly increase their responsibility for the state of affairs in units and on ships, consolidate their military discipline, and mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with a high combat readiness.

I wish defense and shipbuilding industry workers new labor successes in producing modern ships and reliable combat hardware and weapons for the Navy.

I wish the Navy's veterans success in their noble work in the military-patriotic education of young people and in preparing them for honorable service in the USSR Armed Forces.

To mark USSR Navy Day /I order/ [words between slantlines printed in capitals]:

That a festive firework display be held today, 26 July 1987, at 2200 hours local time, in the hero-city of Moscow, the capital of our motherland, in the capitals of the union republics, in the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, Smolensk, Murmansk, in the hero-fortress of Brest, and in the fleets and flotillas.

Long live our great motherland -- the USSR!
Long live the USSR Armed Forces and their valiant Navy!
Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

GEN LELYUSHENKO BURIED IN MOSCOW; YAZOV ATTENDS

PM271431 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jul 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "On His Last Journey"]

[Text] On 22 July servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces and working people of the capital saw off on his last journey Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Army General Dmitriy Danilovich Lelyushenko, prominent Soviet military leader and active participant in the civil war and the Great Patriotic War.

The Moscow Military District Officers House, where the coffin containing the body of the deceased had been set up, was decked in mourning. There were many wreaths around the catafalque.

Army General D.T. Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, USSR deputy defense ministers, and military chiefs formed the honor guard.

Servicemen of the capital's garrison, students of military academies, and Moscow working people took their leave of Army General D.D. Lelyushenko.

A funeral meeting was held in Novodevicheye Cemetery, where D.D. Lelyushenko was buried.

NAVY CHIEF CHERNAVIN INTERVIEWED ON NAVY DAY

LD252215 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 25 Jul 87

["I Serve the Soviet Union," special program on USSR Navy Day, presented by Moscow radio correspondent Aleksandr Abramov, consisting of a recorded interview with Fleet Admiral Vladimir Nikolayevich Chernavin by Moscow radio correspondent Anatoliy Kudryavtsev; date and place not given]

[Text] [Abramov] In this broadcast we wish to acquaint you more closely with sailors, seamen, officers, and veterans.

Together with our correspondents they will show how the Navy lives at present. But when we thought of plans for the broadcast the idea arose of requesting an interview from the commander-in-chief, Fleet Admiral Vladimir Nikolayevich Chernavin. After all, if it is true that the seaman is the main person in the Navy, the commander-in-chief is the first one. And now you will hear a tape of a conversation with the commander-in-chief. It was prepared by Anatoliy Kudryavtsev, my editorial colleague:

[Begin recording] [Chernavin] A noteworthy feature of the celebration of Navy Day lies in the fact that it is being celebrated in the year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. This imparts a special significance to our traditional holiday. Today the people of the whole world see in our affairs, in restructuring, in the renewal of all aspects of our life the continuation of the great cause of October. As participants in these great reforms, together with our party, together with our people, it is a matter both of honor and responsibility, and we sailors understand this great responsibility.

[Kudryavtsev] Vladimir Nikolayevich, as we speak, sailors, officers, naval warant officers, and seamen are doing their service. Some of them, probably, are ashore, but most, of course, are on their ships. Couldn't you tell us a little about these people, or to be more precise, about those in whose hands the future of our naval forces lie?

[Chernavin] However much we single out the technical state of the Navy, and whatever great importance it has, it seems to me that the human factor -- the people who operate the equipment, ships, and weapons -- is the decisive factor. Therefore, speaking of the best people of our Navy is both simple and difficult: difficult because there are many such people, and simple because these people who represent today's generation are people who are selflessly devoted to their party, their people.

With a feeling of great responsiblity Soviet sailors are persistently mastering present-day fighting equipment and weapons, are learning to wage war in a modern fashion. Well, for instance there are initiators of socialist competition in the Navy, the personnel of the atomic submarine commanded by Captain First Class Nikolayevskiy. His crew recently returned from a lengthy voyage in which it fulfilled the task set with an excellent evaluation.

An example of work intitiative, of conscientious and persistent work is also being set by the commanders and political workers of the anti-submarine cruiser "Minsk", Captain First Class Polyakov and Captain Second Class Marchenko, and of the submarine "Bryanskiy Komsomolets" the Commander, Captain Third Class Vasilyev, and Political Worker Lieutenant-Captain (Zhensans), the destroyer "Otchayannyy", and other vessels of ours.

There are quite a few genuine masters of combat skills among naval warrant officers and ensigns who have received thorough service training. For instance, Senior Naval Warrant Officer Ivanov and Naval Warrant Officer Chaykin are the holders of two Red Banner orders and medals for Bravery; they have destroyed thousands of dangerous objects; they have trained dbzens of high-class specialists. It is precisely such naval warrant officers and ensigns who are reliable assistants of officers in the work of educating subordinates. Literally on the eve of Navy Day, in reports from the fleets the surnames of petty officers and seamen were mentioned to me who, without sparing their efforts to master military skill, are an example in public work. Among them are Leading Seaman Shilov, Seaman Moskalev, Kabyakov, Novikov, and others who were awarded second-class Ushakov and Nakhimov medals for excellent military service.

[Kudryavtsev] Vladimir Nikolayevich, we would like you to tell us a bit about yourself, about your life.

[Chernavin] Speaking of my life, I would say that I wanted to become a sailor for a long time, even when I was still a youth. It is difficult to say who brought a decisive influence to bear on my choice to become a sailor and when I was so influenced. I suppose an entire set of situations had an effect: the fact that my father was a sailor and a participant in the Civil and the Great Patriotic War, and the fact that from my childhood onward I saw life at sea perhaps from closer range than my peers as I happened to live in closed garrisons, and perhaps the fact that I read a lot about the sea, and the fact that I correctly believed that romance and service at sea are always side by side, and many other things. Anyhow, by my 16th birthday I had completed two classes of the Ulyanovsk engineering technical school and from the third class I entered the navy preparatory college. After I graduated from there I entered the Frunze college. I graduated from this college and chose the profession of submariner.

Previously there had not been narrow specialization in the colleges and we were trained for both surface vessels and submarines. There were even a few who were taken to serve in the Naval Air Force. After graduating from the college, we chose our special branch of service. Right after graduating from the college I chose the Northern Fleet, with which virtually the whole of my life was linked. I arrived there as a lieutenant, the commander of a combat unit on a diesel submarine, and ended my service in the Northern Fleet 30 years later having commanded this fleet for some 5 years. This is probably how I would answer your question.

[Kudryavtsev] Why precisely the Northern Fleet?

[Chernavin] I was attracted to the Northern Fleet because it was a large, ocean-going fleet. Even then, that fleet consisted mainly of new ships. At that time the very latest equipment was supplied to that fleet. Prior to the war I happened to live as a boy in the north. I lived on the Solovetskiye Ostrova where my father was serving, and this probably also had the effect that I was forever attached to nature there, to those places.

[Kudryavtsev] According to tradition, parades are held in many of our seaside towns, parades in which navy vessels and sailors take part. However, we understandf that not all our sailors and not all military vessels are now in our ports. Many are celebrating this holiday far away from the home-shores, as the saying goes. What is the role of our Navy, the Soviet Navy in maintaining stability in the world?

[Chernavin] Yes, you are indeed right. Today thousands of our sailors are serving in various points of the world's oceans far away from their homeland and they represent our country's interests. But wherein lies the sense of the representation of these interests? Today the situation in the world in complicated, tense, explosive. In many places imperialism is seeking artificially to maintain this tension in order to build up its potential of naval forces in those regions. Among these regions we today count the Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf, areas of the Near East and the Far East, and areas of the Indian Ocean. Our ships, threatening no one, do not intend to attack anyone, but they stabilize the situation in these regions and help the peoples fighting for their independence, for their freedom, to acquire confidence in their forces and defend their just cause. This is not an easy service. It is a stay at sea lasting many months. But, nevertheless, the high training of our personnel, the high degree of discipline and responsibility to the homeland help them solve these complicated, responsible tasks.

[Kudryavtsev] I know that sailors use the term non-base fleet maintenance [bezbazovoye soderzhaniye flota]. Could you reveal the essence of this term?

[Chernavin] The essence of this term lies in the fact that we don't have bases on foreign territory, such bases as, say, the United States and its allies, have all over the world. Therefore, our ships, while based at Soviet ports and Soviet naval bases, nevertheless sail all the world's oceans. Such voyages require a special reliability of equipment, a special endurance of personnel. (?Especially) strenuous conditions arise for the fulfiliment by them of the tasks set at sea. Nevertheless, without having bases on foreign territories, our sailors are successfully coping with this task.

[Kudryavtsev] Vladimir Nikolayevich, what would you like to wish our seamen and our listeners on this Navy Day?

[Chernavin] I would like to congratulate all sailors of our country on their holiday, Navy Day. I would like to wish them health and successful fulfillment of the tasks set. On this day I wish all our listeners health and happiness and success in life and work. Congratulations on Navy Day, dear comrades! [end recording]